

SOUTHERN BRITISH DECORATED
BRONZES OF THE LATE
PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE

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by

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VOLUME II: CATALOGUE, APPENDICES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Guide to the use of the Catalogue

Each entry contains the following information (where available) arranged in the following order:

1. Catalogue Number.
2. Findspot: name of location, name of parish, name of county.
3. National Grid Reference : this is only given when the findspot can be located to within a square kilometre or less.
4. Presumed function, or most generally accepted designation, of the object to be described.
5. Museum or collection in which the object is kept, followed by its accession number, where the number is known to me, and where the object has been given an accession number.
6. The number of the illustration on which the object is depicted in this thesis.
7. Dimensions of the object in millimetres.
8. Description of the object; this consists normally only of information that cannot be gleaned from the illustration.
9. Circumstances and date of discovery, together with any useful contextual data, e.g. associated objects. The contextual data are brief; for further details, the reader is referred to the work(s) in which the object has been published, and/or to the relevant section of the text of this thesis.
10. Bibliography. The references are not intended to be comprehensive; they have generally been selected according to the following criteria:
 - (i) the first publication of the object;
 - (ii) the amount of contextual information contained in the publication;
 - (iii) important studies of the object, or of other objects, regions, or periods, in which the object is mentioned or used to make an important point;
 - (iv) where good illustrations of the objects have been published.

The following abbreviations are used in the Catalogue:

A.M.: The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

B.M.M.L.: Department of Mediaeval and Later Antiquities, The British Museum, London.

B.M.P.R.B.: Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities, The British Museum, London.

C.E.M.: Colchester and Essex Museum, Colchester.

C.R.C.: Camelot Research Committee, c/o Department of Archaeology, University College, Cardiff.

C.U.M.A.E.: Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, University of Cambridge.

D.: Diameter.

D.C.M.: Dorset County Museum, Dorchester.

G.M.: The Guildhall Museum, London.

H : Height.

L : Length.

L.J.W.: Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester.

L.M.: The London Museum, Kensington Palace, London.

N.C.M.: The Castle Museum, Norwich.

N.M.A.S.: The National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh.

N.M.W.: Department of Archaeology, The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

Pers. comm.: Personal communication.

R.M.: Museum and Art Gallery, Reading.

S.C.M.: Somerset County Museum, Taunton.

T : Thickness.

T.C.M.: Royal Institution of Cornwall, County Museum and Art Gallery, Truro.

H.B. S.S.M.: Museum of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society.

V.C.H.: The Victoria County History of.....

W : Width.

TERRETS

1: Colchester, Essex(TL (52) 986258)

Terret / C.E.M. / Fig. 2.

H 46; W 54. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set between the expanded ends of the ring. Around the outer edge of the ring is a narrow ridge obliquely nicked with a punch at 1.5 mm intervals. This ridge has been worn smooth at the top. The ends of the ring and the adjacent parts of its inner edge have pronounced wear-facets.

Chance find on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39; found in region 1 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 330, P1. XCIX.2.

2: Colchester, Essex

Terret / C.E.M. / Fig. 1

H 55; W 66. Incomplete cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two circular stops, the tops of which have been slightly worn down. The terret is now suffering badly from corrosion.

Chance find; neither the precise location nor the circumstances of discovery were recorded.

Unpublished.

3: Colchester, Essex

Terret / C.E.M. / Fig. 1

H 42; W 54. Cast bronze ring with slightly convex but parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two stops. Each stop, originally circular but now much worn down at the top, has a groove incised around it. The grooves have been obliterated by the wear-facets at the top. The adjacent parts of the inner edge of the ring also have pronounced wear-facets. Running round the outer edge of the ring is a 1 mm wide groove.

Chance find; neither the precise location nor the circumstances of discovery were recorded.

Unpublished.

4: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 997251)

Terret / C.E.M. / ¹⁹⁵⁸ Fig. 1

H 63; W 89. Cast bronze ring with attachment bar of plano-convex section set between two stops. One is severely denuded; the other is complete but has a pronounced wear-facet on one face at the top. The ring is plain; it has pronounced wear-facets on the inner edge at both sides.

Found in a Boudiccan destruction deposit in excavations on the St Nicholas' Church site.

Rep. Colchester and Essex Museum 1st April 1956 - 31st December 1962: 37.

5: Fishbourne, New Fishbourne, Sussex.

Terret / Fishbourne Roman Palace Museum / Fig. 2

H 55; W 54. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided convex attachment bar set on edge between two circular stops set radially; round each of the stops is an incised groove that has been worn away at the top.

Found in Cunliffe's excavations on the site of the Roman palace in a "Third Period occupation level"; the period is dated to c. 100 - 280 A.D.

Cunliffe 1971: 118, no. 146, Fig. 51.

6: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Terret / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 2

H 48; W 62. Cast bronze D-shaped ring with rounded attachment bar set between two circular stops that are set radially. Each stop has a groove incised around it. Around the outer edge of the ring are two narrow parallel ridges set closely together, and terminating a short distance away from each stop.

Found in Bulleid's excavations of 1895 on the third 'floor' of Mound LXV, 8 ft 6 in. W.N.W. of the centre-picket.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 229, 231, Pl. XLIII. E 8.

7: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 2

H 40; W 49. Cast bronze ring with convex attachment bar set between two radially-set circular stops. Around the outer edge of the ring is a crimped rib (effected by alternate punching on either side of a narrow ridge with a round-ended tool) set at the base of a shallow groove.

Found in Richmond's excavations within the hillfort in 1951-58, on the floor of Hut 56; associated with a bronze buckle-loop, and pottery of Brailsford's "Early Iron Age C" types.

Richmond et al. 1968: 39, Fig. 31, second row, middle.

8: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Terret / Northampton Central Museum: D.272/1956-7 / Fig. 2

H 38; W 54. Incomplete cast bronze ring, the attachment bar missing (therefore of iron?). Evenly spaced along the outer edge is a series of tiny spherical beads.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not recorded.

Fell 1937: 63, no. 3, Pl. II.A.3.

9: Kirmington, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire (TA (54) 097114)

Terret / Scunthorpe Museum / Fig. 2

W 37. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set between two stops. The upper part of the ring is missing.

Chance find from the site of a late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement; No. 396 was found on the same site.

Whitwell 1966: Fig. 3b. no. 19.

10: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Terret / N.M.W.: 44.32.44 / Fig. 3

H 66; W 71. Bronze ring cast onto the ends of a forged iron attachment bar that is set on edge between two domed stops. Each stop has a groove around it. The grooves are obliterated by wear-facets at the tops of the stops.

From a hoard of metal objects discovered by chance on the western edge of the Cors-yr-ynys peat-bog when it was cleared out in the construction of the runway of the Valley aerodrome in 1943.

C. Fox 1947a: 35, 61, 64, 79, Pls II.C, XVI, No. 44.

11: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Terret / N.M.W.: 44.32.45 / Fig. 3

H 84; W 84. Cast bronze ring tapering towards the top away from the stops which are set radially, their edges pointing towards the centre of the ring, at either end of the attachment bar. The bar is rectangular in section and has a tapering tang projecting from its lower edge. Incised around each of the stops is a groove which has been partly obliterated by wear at the top.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a, 35, 60-1, 64, 79, Pl. XVI, No. 45.

12: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

?Terret / S.C.M. / Fig. 3

H 28; W 30. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar. This is set between two stops around each of which there is an incised groove which is partly worn everywhere except at the top.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations in the eastern half of the western 'village' in 1910 on the clay 'floor' of Mound II, 11 ft 3 in. south of the central picket.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 221, Pl. XLIX. E 1.

13: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

Terret / S.C.M. / Fig. 3

H 30; W 33. Cast bronze ring with a broad groove around the outer edge, and with a slightly convex attachment bar. This is set between two circular stops around each of which there is a groove. There appear to be slight traces of wear on the inner face of the attachment bar.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations in the eastern half of the western 'village' in 1924 on the 'first floor' of Mound XXXIV, 6 ft north of the central picket.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 221, Pl. XLIX. E 102.

14: Owmbly Cliff, Owmbly, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire (SK (43) 970865)

Terret / Scunthorpe Museum / Fig. 2

W 33. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set between two stops. The upper part of the ring is missing.

Chance find from the site of a late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement; Nos. 69 and 223 were found on the same site.

Whitwell 1966: Fig. 4b. no. 17.

15: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.85 / Fig. 4

H 38; W 55. Cast bronze ring/^{tapering}towards the top away from the two domed stops that are set radially at the ends of the parallel-sided attachment bar. Around each of the stops is a groove; the ridge between the groove and the edge of the stop has been transversely nicked at approx. 0.5 mm intervals with a chisel-edged punch. Incised around the outer edge of the ring are two grooves which define a rib that has been transversely nicked with a chisel-ended punch at approx. 1.5 mm intervals; the ridge bifurcates at the sides.

From a hoard of metal objects in a pit lined with burnt clay found by chance in ploughing a field in June 1800 near the top of the Polden Hills somewhere near Bridgwater (Harford 1803: 90-1). According to W.A. Seaby (quoted in C. Fox 1952b: 54), the hoard was probably found on Knowle Hill in Bawdrip parish; the source of Seaby's information is not cited. The hoard also contained two other terrets of identical design (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.82-3).

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4, Pl. XXI. Fig. 5; Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 16.5, left.

16: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.87 / Fig. 4

H 38; W 47. Cast bronze ring that expands towards the bottom into two near-circular stops between which a parallel-sided attachment bar is set on edge.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. The hoard also contained two other identical terrets (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.84(H 38; W 47) and 86 (H 37; W 47)).

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4; Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 16.5, right.

17: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.144 / Fig. 4

H 38. Fragment of a forged iron terret with rectangular attachment bar extending from a circular stop; the ring tapers away from the stop towards the top.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Unpublished.

18: Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Terret / S.C.M. / Fig. 2

H 58; W 70. Cast bronze ring with convex attachment bar set between two circular stops set radially, their edges pointing towards the centre of the ring. Two parallel grooves incised after casting define a narrow false relief rib around the outer edge of the ring.

Chance find before 1913.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 229-30, Fig. 45C; Gray 1914: 11, Fig. 1.12.

19: Unknown provenance

Terret / A.M.: N.C.453 / Fig. 2

H 39; W 40. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between the expanded terminals of the ring. Around each of the terminals is a groove that has been obliterated by wear at the top.

No details of its discovery are known.

Unpublished.

20: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.775 / Fig. 5

H 34; W 41. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set between the two ends of the circular-sectioned loop. The ends of the loop are slightly expanded, and each has two parallel lines incised around them. At one side, on the outer edge, there are thin curvilinear low relief threads and blobs that serve as ornament. The ring is badly corroded.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Brailsford 1962; 17, Fig. 14, I 128.

21: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Terret / Northampton Central Museum: D.271/1956-7 / Fig. 5

H 44; W 44. Bronze and iron ring, with two stops at either end of the slightly convex attachment bar. The loop and stops are of bronze cast onto an iron ring; the ring is encrusted with a great deal of iron rust, so that it is not possible to see whether or not it was once ornamented.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not recorded.

George 1917: 37, Pl. 11.3; Fell 1937: 63, no.2, Pl. II.A.2.

22: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Terret / N.M.W.: 44.32.46 / Fig. 5

H 31; W 36. Cast bronze ring with convex attachment bar of square section set between two horizontal bivalvular circular stops. On each face of the ring there is a slight bevel flanked below by a row of punched dots. The outer edge is grooved; in the base of the groove there is a crimped rib executed by punching alternately on either side of a narrow ridge.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 36, 37, 61, 64, 79-80, Pls IX.D, XXIX, No. 46.

23: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

Terret / S.C.M. / Fig. 5

H 36; W 35. Bronze ring, with a slight ridge around it at either end, cast onto an iron ring that is left bare for the attachment bar section. Around the outer edge is low relief ornament which has been much worn smooth in use. The terret is the pair of No. 24; the two are identical in design.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations in the eastern half of the western 'village' in 1932 in Mound XL, 31 ft N.E. of the central picket.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 221, Pl. XLIX. E 172.

24: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

Terret / S.C.M. / Fig. 5

H 30; W 38. Incomplete ring of bronze and iron. The iron attachment bar has mostly broken away, but it was clearly curved and not straight. The C-shaped loop is of bronze, having been cast onto the attachment bar. The ends of the loop each have a ridge, defined by a groove, around them. Around the outer edge of the loops is low relief ornament. The terret is the pair of No. 23; although the two are identical in design, it is clear from measurement that they were cast in different moulds.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations in the eastern half of the western 'village' in 1932 in Mound XL, 32 ft N.E. of the central picket.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 221, E 173.

25: Mill Plain, Christchurch, Hampshire

Terret / Red House Museum, Christchurch / Fig. 6

H 47; W 59. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set between two circular stops set radially, their edges pointing towards the centre of the ring. Both are now too corroded for it to be possible to determine whether or not they were once ornamented. The ring, too, has been badly corroded. It is embellished with relief ornament, asymmetric in layout, but so arranged that each face is mirror image of the other. There are three curving-sided triangular panels on each face, in which the surface has been slightly lowered by tooling. Each panel is defined by a line incised after casting. At the top the incised lines continue through from one face to the other round the inner edge of the ring. One of the side panels contains a relief eye-like motif, that is, a circular stud set eccentrically within an oval. The top panel contains a relief motif made up of pointed oval and circular beads. The outer edge is ridged and ornamented with 29 pointed oval beads placed end to end in zig-zag fashion.

Found in H. St G. Gray's excavations on the site of a pre-Roman Iron Age settlement; precise context not known.

Unpublished.

26: ?North-west Suffolk

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1927. 12-12.11 / Fig. 6

H 45; W 56. Cast bronze ring with convex attachment bar of plano-convex section set between two circular stops. The rim of each stop is ornamented with two narrow grooves close to each edge, and with fourteen pointed oval false-relief lobes placed end to end to zig-zag fashion; these lobes do not, however, continue right round the stops, for they are absent on the inner face. On each face of the ring there are three low relief rosettes, each comprising a circular ridge enclosing a ring of six tiny knobs and a seventh central one. Each rosette is set in the middle of a curving-sided triangular panel within which the surface of the metal has been slightly lowered. Each panel is defined by lines incised after casting. These lines continue from one face to the other round the inner face. The outer edge is ridged and is ornamented with thirty lanceolate relief lobes placed end to end in zig-zag fashion.

Chance find from north-west Suffolk according to R.R. Clarke; he did not, however, state his source of information.

Leeds 1933a: 27; R.R. Clarke 1940: 70-1, 110; R.R. Clarke 1951b: 216-7.

27: Barbury Castle, Wroughton, Wiltshire (SU (41) 149763)

Terret / S.C.M.: A.1081 / Fig. 7

H 48; W 54. D-shaped ring forged from an iron bar bent round so that its ends butt against each other at the base. Apart from 20 mm at either end, the bar is encased in a strip of sheet bronze (folded over so that its sides meet inside the ring) which has been 'ribbed' by punching in the metal transverse to the long axis of the bar at intervals of 2.5 to 3 mm.

Chance find before 1872; context not known.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 230, Fig. 45B.

28: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 467170)

Terret / S.C.M. / Fig. 7

W 55. Incomplete, C-shaped loop of bronze and iron with transverse ribs. The attachment bar is missing. The piece is made from an iron bar encased in a strip of sheet bronze (folded over the iron so that its edges meet inside the loop) which has been 'ribbed' by punching in the metal at intervals of 1.5 to 2 mm. The inner face is greatly worn.

Found on the north-west spur of the hillfort.

Unpublished.

29: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.774 / Fig. 7

H 33; W41. Bronze and iron D-shaped ring. The ribbed bronze loop was cast onto the ends of the iron attachment bar. The grooves between the transverse ribs were probably sharpened up after casting. There is a little wear on the inside of the loop at both sides.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century; context not known.

Crawford and Keiller 1928: Fig. 3.1.

30: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Terret / Northampton Central Museum: D.274/1956-7 / Fig. 7

H 35; W 40. Bronze and iron D-shaped ring. The ribbed bronze loop was cast onto the ends of the forged iron attachment bar.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not known.

George 1917: 37, Pl. 11.2; Fell 1937: 63, no. 5, Pl. II.A.5.

31: Hagbourne Hill, West Hagbourne, Berkshire (SU (41) 497869)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1861.9-20.5 / Fig. 4

H 34; W 45. Bronze and iron D-shaped ring. The bronze loop has six knobs projecting from the outer edge and tapering towards the inner; it was cast onto the ends of the now broken forged iron attachment bar, and has a blow-hole on one face at the top. Each knob has a groove on either side, with the exception of the ones at either end of the loop, which only have one groove. There is much wear on the inner face of the loop at either side.

Found in one of several pits (probably the storage pits of a settlement) discovered by chance in the spring of 1803 on common land on Hagbourne Hill. It was allegedly associated with two other terrets (one, B.M.P.R.B.: 1861.9-20.4, identical to this one, the other (No. 32) larger), two three-link horse-bits (No. 150), a bronze ring-headed pin, some coins, and three Bronze Age bronzes. It is probable that this assemblage represents either two hoards, one of Bronze Age, the other of pre-Roman Iron Age date, or that all the objects were in fact found separately.

King 1812: 349, no. 2, Pl. L. top centre; R.A. Smith 1905a: 83, 103; Peake 1931: 65; Ward Perkins 1939: 191.

32: Hagbourne Hill, West Hagbourne, Berkshire (SU (41) 497869)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1861.9-20.3 / Fig. ~

H 45; W 54. Bronze and iron D-shaped ring. The bronze section has eight knobs projecting from its outer edge and tapering towards the inner; it was cast onto the ends of the now bent but once straight iron attachment bar, and has a small blow-hole on the inner face at one side (the sinister side in the drawing). Each knob has a groove on either side, with the exception of the ones at either end of the loop, which only have one groove. There is much wear on the inner edge at either side.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 31.

King 1812: 349, no. 2, Pl. L bottom centre; R.A. Smith 1905a: 83, 103; Peake 1931: 65; Ward Perkins 1939: 191.

33: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Terret / Northampton Central Museum: D.270.1956-7 / Fig. 7

W 60. Much corroded incomplete cast bronze ring; the attachment bar is missing, which suggests that it may have been of iron. Twelve evenly spaced knobs project from the outer edge; each is defined by a pair of grooves that converge towards the inner edge of the piece.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not known.

Dryden 1886: 58; Fell 1937: 62, no. 1, Pl. II.A.1.

34: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Terret / Northampton Central Museum: D.273.1956-7 / Fig. 7

H 42; W 50. Much corroded D-shaped ring of cast bronze with plain attachment bar of plano-convex section and ten knobs projecting from the outer edge. Each knob is defined by a pair of grooves that converge towards the inner face of the terret.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not known.

Dryden 1886: 58, P. IV.3; George 1917: 37, Pl. 11.1; Fell 1937: 63, no. 4, Pl. II.A.4.

35: Fairford, Gloucestershire (SP (42) 145015)

Terret / A.M.: 1961.115 / Fig. 8

H 44; W 50. Cast bronze near-circular ring with circular-section attachment bar; eleven knobs project from the outer edge and tapering towards the inner. Nine of these knobs are bivalvular, shaped like pairs of pouting lips.

From a grave in a pagan Saxon cemetery discovered by chance in quarrying in 1850-1.

Wylie 1852: 15, Pl. V. Fig. 7; Davis and Thurnam 1865: p. 6 of Pl. 20; Leeds 1933a: 124.

36: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Terret / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 8

H 35; W 47. Cast bronze D-shaped ring with six evenly spaced knobs projecting from the outer edge and tapering towards the inner. Four of the knobs are bivalvular, in the form of pouting lips, while the two end ones are single and project into the interior of the terret; the latter also serve as stops at either end of the attachment bar. The edges of the knobs are defined by grooves that converge towards the inner face.

Discovered in Bulleid and Gray's excavations of 1904 on the 'first floor' (the topmost layer of clay) of Mound LXXVIII, 1 ft west of the centre picket (according to Bulleid and Gray 1905), 5 ft 6 in. west of the centre picket (according to Bulleid and Gray 1911).

Bulleid and Gray 1905: 89-90, Pl. VII. E 192; Bulleid and Gray 1911: 229-32, Pl. XLIV. E 192; Ward Perkins 1939: 191.

37: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.488 / Fig. 8

H 45; W 62. Cast bronze D-shaped ring with nine evenly spaced bivalvular knobs in the form of pouting lips projecting from the outer edge and tapering towards the inner. Close to the outer edge of each knob there is a groove; on the end-knobs (which also serve as the stops at the ends of the attachment bar) the grooves are absent on the end-faces. The attachment bar is in the form of two open pointed oval loops placed end to end.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century; context not known.

Brailsford 1962: 15, I 7.

38: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 8

H 42; W 57. Cast bronze D-shaped ring with slightly convex attachment bar and eight bivalvular knobs in the form of pouting lips evenly spaced around the outer edge and tapering towards the inner edge. The two end-knobs project into the interior of the terret. There is no sign of wear on the piece which, therefore, must have been new when deposited.

Found in Richmond's excavations within the hillfort in 1951-58, in the doorway of hut 60 together with a bronze pendant (No. 230); from the surface of the floor of the hut were recovered various potsherds, the latest of which are of Brailsford's "Southern Second B" type.

Richmond et al. 1968: 19, 40, Fig. 31. third row: middle.

39: Springhead, Southfleet, Kent (TQ (51) 6172)

Terret / Chantry Museum, Southfleet / Fig. 8

H 52. Just under half of a cast bronze terret with bronze attachment bar and seven surviving bivalvular knobs in the form of pouting lips projecting from the outer edge and tapering towards the inner.

Found in Penn's excavation of Temple I on Site C1 of the Roman settlement of (?) VAGNIACAE; from rubble over the north corridor floor -- the rubble has a terminus post quem of the mid-fourth century A.D.

Brailsford and Tilley, in Penn 1960: 49, Fig. 10.3

40: Unknown provenance

Terret / Saffron Walden Museum / Fig. 8

H 40; W 46. Cast bronze oval ring with attachment bar of plano-convex section, and eleven bivalvular knobs in the form of pouting lips evenly spaced around the outer edge and tapering towards the inner edge. There are a few blow-holes.

Nothing is known of its discovery, although it may have been found with terret No. 41 and a plain cast bronze ring of 30 mm D, also in Saffron Walden Museum.

Unpublished.

41: Unknown provenance

(?) Terret / Saffron Walden Museum / Fig. 8

H 21; W 22. Cast bronze near-circular ring with attachment bar of rectangular section and nine bivalvular knobs in the form of pouting lips evenly spaced around the outer edge and tapering towards the inner. There are many small blow-holes, some of which have been filled up with run-in metal.

Nothing is known of its discovery, although it may have been found with terret No. 40 and a plain cast bronze ring of 30 mm D, also in Saffron Walden Museum.

Unpublished.

42: Arlington, Sussex (TQ (51) 543033 approx.)

Terret / On loan to Birmingham Museum from B.M.P.R.B. / ~~Not~~ illustrated

H 65; W 80. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two circular domed stops. Around each stop there is a groove; on the top of one of the stops the groove has been obliterated by wear. Symmetrically disposed around the ring, and set transverse thereto, are three pairs of lip-like wings. These and the ring itself are ornamented with curving-sided triangles and discs of red enamel that are inset into the metal in the champlevé technique. The surface of the metal has suffered badly from corrosion.

Chance discovery in digging for flints just above the carved chalk figure, the "Long Man of Wilmington", on Windover Hill. The terret is often erroneously stated as having been found in the neighbouring parish of Alfriston. The context of the piece is not known.

Archaeol. J., 10 (1853): 259; Kemble et al. 1863: 196, Pl. XX. Fig. 2; J.R. Allen 1905: plate opposite p. 130; V.C.H. Sussex. I (1905): 322, Fig. 3; Henry 1933: Fig. 10.3 top; Leeds 1933a: 47, 48, 125; Curwen 1954: 265-6.

43: Knowle Hill, Bawdrip, Somerset (ST (31) 3340)

Terret / S.C.M.: A.16 / Fig. 10

H 63; W 80. Very badly corroded cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two stops set radially; the tops of the stops have been worn flat. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set transverse thereto are three pairs of projecting lip-like wings, each of which is ornamented with a circular inset, probably drilled out, for champlevé enamel. The ring itself also had champlevé enamel insets; four of them are circular and were probably drilled out; the other two are hour-glass shaped. In the insets there is still a little red enamel, but most of it has decayed or dropped out.

Chance find before 1902; it is just possible that it was found with the 'Polden Hill' hoard (see note to No. 15), although no other piece in that hoard as suffered from anything like as much corrosion.

Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc. 48 (1902), I: 85;
Bulleid and Gray 1911: 230, Fig. 45A.

44: Enstone, Oxfordshire (SP (42) 3920)

Terret / A.M.: 1936.422 / Fig. 9

H 60; W 75. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two originally circular domed stops whose tops have been worn flat. Both stops are slightly hollowed on the face where the bar meets them. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set transverse thereto are three pairs of lip-like wings. These and the ring itself are embellished with asymmetric ornament comprising relief comma-motifs, incised lines and curving-sided insets for red champlevé enamel. The knobs of the relief comma-motifs are cross-hatched with engraved grooves, which may have been filled with red enamel. Much of the enamel has dropped out of the insets, but enough remains to show that it was all red in colour. There are pronounced wear facets not only on the tops of the stops but also on the adjacent parts of the inner face of the ring.

Found in 1935 in Radford's excavation of the 'Ditchley' Roman villa in Watts Wells Field; from the burnt fill of room 7 in the house, which is correlated with a burning down of the house dated by Radford to about A.D. 200.

Radford 1936: 34, 55, Fig. 10, Pl. X.A,B; C. Fox 1958: 126, Pl. 71B.

45: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.92 / Fig. 9

H 75; W 95. Cast bronze ring with saddle-shaped attachment bar set between two stops; these were once circular, but their tops have been worn flat by wear, as have the adjacent parts of the inner face of the ring. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set transverse thereto are three pairs of wings.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4, Pl. XX. Fig. 5; Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 16.5 bottom middle.

46: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.100 / Fig. 10

Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two vertical domed stops around each of which there is a groove. The tops of the stops and the adjacent parts of the inner face of the ring have slight wear-facets. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set transverse thereto are three pairs of lip-like wings, the inner faces of which are embellished with red champlevé enamel; the insets are bordered by incised lines. Incised lines also define curving-sided areas of pointillé dots; some of the incised lines also have punched dots spaced along them. On either side of the grooves between the wings there is a narrow bevel transversely nicked with a chisel-ended punch at 0.5 mm intervals. The ring itself is also embellished with red champlevé enamel; the insets are bordered with indented incised lines. The outer edge of the ring is transversely nicked with a chisel-ended punch at approximately 1 mm intervals.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4, Pl. XIX. Fig. 3; J.R. Allen 1904: Pl. X top; Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 10.2.

47: Rickinghall Inferior, Suffolk (TM (62) 041764)

Terret / Ipswich Museum: 962 - 180 A / Fig. 4

H 63; W 87. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two circular domed stops. A semi-circular notch has been worn into the upper edge of the attachment bar. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set transverse thereto are three pairs of lip-like wings. Around the ring are twelve discs of red champlevé enamel. Bordering them are lightly incised lines, some of them defining curving-sided triangles filled with very fine closely packed punched dots.

Chance find in about 1925 in Field 232 on Broom Hills Farm; found with another terret (Ipswich Museum: 962 - 180 B) identical in shape and detail, except that it is slightly smaller (H 58; W 82) and that instead of a notch in the attachment bar, the bar has been completely broken through at this point.

Unpublished.

48: Stanton, Suffolk

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: WG 2347 / Fig. 11

H 60; W 82. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two circular domed stops. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set transverse thereto are three pairs of lip-like wings. Around the ring are twelve discs of red champlevé enamel. Running around them are

lightly incised lines, some of them defining curving-sided triangles filled with very fine closely packed punched dots; some of this ornament has been obliterated by wear.

Chance find in the nineteenth century; found with another terret (B.M.P.R.B.: WG 2346) identical in shape and detail except that it is slightly larger (H 61; W 86).

Henry 1933: Fig. 10.3; Leeds 1933a: 47, 120, 125;
R.R. Clarke 1940: 70, 109, Pl. XIX.2 (,1 = B.M.P.R.B.: WG 2346).

49: Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire (SO (32) 6423)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1910.10-1.4 / Fig. 12

L 60. Fragment of a cast bronze ring with a large circular stop, slightly hollowed out on one face; a triangular stump in the stop indicates that the attachment bar was of the 'saddle' type. Running around the stop (but now obliterated at the top by wear) is a groove. The surviving section of the circular-sectioned ring has insets for red champlevé enamel, some of which has dropped out. A large pair of lip-like wings is set transverse to the ring. Each wing has a groove around the outer edge and a pair of circular insets for red enamel. There are pronounced wear facets on the top of the circular stop and on the adjacent part of the inner face of the ring.

Chance find from the site of the Roman town of ARICONIUM, probably found with an incomplete solid cast bronze knobbed rod of unknown purpose (B.M.P.R.B.: 1910. 10-1.5).

Leeds 1933a: 48.

50: Wroxeter, Shropshire (SJ (33) 5608).

Terret / Wroxeter Museum / Fig. 12

H 38. Fragment of a cast bronze terret with circular domed stop at the end of part of the attachment bar; around the stop there is an incised groove. The ring is now bent out of true; set transverse to it is a pair of lip-like wings.

Found in Atkinson's excavations in the courtyard of the Forum in the Roman town of VIROCONIUM CORNOVIORUM; from the south-east corner of the courtyard in an early deposit below the level of the pavement, a deposit dated by Atkinson to A.D. 60 - 90.

D. Atkinson 1942: 210, no. 9, Pl. 51. A342.

50 bis: Snettisham, Norfolk (TF (53) 685350)

Terret / N.C.M.: on loan from Sir Stephen Green / Fig. 12

H 72; W 88. Cast bronze ring with 'saddle'-type attachment bar set between two originally circular domed stops. The latter and the adjacent parts of the interior of the ring have been extensively worn. The ring tapers in thickness from the stops towards the top, and is embellished with three pairs of lip-like wings symmetrically disposed around it; these wings are set athwart the ring. A short distance outside each pair of wings are low relief ridges that have been transversely nicked at regular intervals. The inner, convex surfaces of the wings, and the outer face of the ring itself are further ornamented with incised curvilinear motifs 'reserved' against panels of pointillé work; further colour is added to the design with discs of red champlevé enamel. The discs on the ring itself are framed by concentric incised circles.

Chance find in 1970 while hoeing a field planted with sugar beet on Ken Hill, close to the field in which the 'Snettisham Treasure' was discovered.

T.McK. Clough: pers. comm.; B. Green: pers. comm.

50 tres: Brampton, Norfolk (TG (63) 224238)

Terret / N.C.M.: on loan / Fig. 13

H 52; W 81. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two originally circular stops whose tops have been flattened by extensive wear. Chafing also accounts for the pronounced facets on the inner edge of the terret on either side of the sinister stop. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring are three clusters of wings set parallel with length of the ring. Each cluster consists of a hemi-spherical base on which is set a pair of lip-like wings. The under face of each wing is slightly concave.

Chance find in 1970 from the site of a Roman settlement, currently being excavated by A.K. Knowles.

T. McK. Clough: pers. comm.; B. Green: pers. comm.

51: Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, Hampshire (SZ (40) 399853)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B. (misaid) / Fig. 13 (after V.C.H. Hampshire)

H 46; W 48. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two very worn stops. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set parallel thereto are three clusters of four wings.

From a grave in the pagan Saxon cemetery.

V.C.H. Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. I (1900): 389, Fig. 19.

52: Colchester, Essex.

Terret / C.E.M.: 2456 / Fig. 14

L 68. Fragment of a cast bronze terret with a large circular domed stop in which is preserved the curved stump of the attachment bar. The stump indicates that the bar was of the 'saddle' type. Running into the stop is a conical hollow 4 mm deep and 8 mm diameter at its mouth. Around the outer edge of the stop there are drilled insets, each with a flat bottom and a central indentation 2 mm D and 1 mm deep; each inset was intended for enamel which has since dropped out. The ring itself is of rounded triangular section, the apex of the triangle pointing outwards. The two outer faces are embellished with curving-sided triangular insets filled with red enamel. These insets are bordered by incised lines which also define areas of pointillé work. Projecting from the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto is a pair of pointed wings, each of which is embellished with curving-sided insets filled with red enamel, and with crescentic areas, defined by incised lines, of closely packed punched dot-facets. Underneath these wings there is a pair of lobed mouldings on each side of the ring; the underside of each lobe is ornamented with transversely incised lines.

Chance find; circumstances and date of discovery not known.

Unpublished.

53: Kingsholm, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (SO (32) 835195 approx.)

Terret / City Museum, Bristol: F 768 / Fig. 14

H 39; W 60. Cast bronze terret with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two circular domed stops, each of which originally had a groove around it. These grooves have been partly obliterated by wear facets; the top of the sinister stop has been completely worn away, and there is a pronounced wear facet on the adjacent part of the inner face of the ring. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three projections; each comprises three nearly semi-circular wings, two projecting from either side and the third set perpendicular to the other two. In each case the upper surface of the side-wings is ornamented with an S-scroll once reserved against champlevé enamel; only a few devitrified fragments of the (originally red?) enamel survive. The rims of the wings are ornamented with grooves.

Chance find in 1909; its precise context is not known.

C. Green 1951; Grinsell 1968: 22, 44, no. 89, Pl. VIa.

54: Leicester, Leicestershire

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1901.11-9.1 / Fig. 14

H 77; W 97. Cast bronze ring with an attachment bar of 'saddle' type set between two large circular domed stops each of which is hollowed out on its lower face. The ring tapers in towards the top; symmetrically disposed around its outer edge and set parallel thereto are three winged projections -- each consisting of four semi-circular wings of which two project sideways, and other two set in a V between them, so that the three angles subtended by the four wings are equal.

Chance find in or before 1901; nothing is recorded of the circumstances of its discovery.

J. R. Allen 1905: plate opposite p. 130; Leeds 1933a: 47, 120, 125.

55: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.88 / Fig. 15

H 58; W 70. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two circular domed stops; around each of the stops there is a groove which has been worn away at the top. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three clusters of four semi-circular wings. Close to the edge on the underside of each sideways-projecting wing there is an incised groove. The inner faces of each inner pair of wings are embellished with curving-sided triangular insets filled with red enamel; between the inner wings there is a low ridge. The ring itself has triangular insets filled with red enamel.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15; the find also included three other identical terrets which differ only in size: B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.90 -- H 58, W 70; 1846.3-22.91 -- H 59, W 72; 1846.3-22.102 -- H 58, W 74.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4.

56: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.93 / Fig. 15

H 55; W 83. Cast bronze ring with lozenge-shaped attachment bar set between two large circular stops each of which is slightly hollowed underneath and has an encircling groove; the grooves are obliterated on the inner faces by pronounced wear facets. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three clusters of four semi-circular projecting wings. The rim of each wing is shallowly grooved.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4.

57: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.94 / Fig. 16

H 80; W 95. Cast bronze ring with 'saddle' type attachment bar set between two horizontal circular domed stops, around each of which there is a groove. The upper and lower faces of the stops are hollowed out; the inner edges of both have pronounced wear facets. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three projecting clusters of wings; each cluster consists of four semi-circular wings. In each cluster two of the wings project sideways; close to the edge on the undersurface of each there is a groove. The upper surface of each of the inner pair of wings has a groove running round close to its edge, a disc of red champlevé enamel, and an hour-glass shaped panel of pointillé dots bordered by an incised line. The ring itself is ornamented with eight discs of red champlevé enamel, around which are looped curving-sided areas of pointillé dots bordered by incised lines.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4, Pl. XIX. Fig. 2; J.R. Allen 1904: Pl. X middle.

58: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.98 / Fig. 16

H 68; W 80. Cast bronze ring with 'saddle' type attachment bar set between two circular domed stops. Around each of them there is a groove; the undersurface of each stop is hollowed. There are wear-facets on the inner edges of the stops and on the adjacent parts of the inner face of the ring. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three pairs of projecting wings; each is ornamented on the undersurface with incised and dotted lines, and on the upper surface with discs of red champlevé enamel and hour-glass shaped areas of pointillé dots bordered by incised lines. Bordering the upper surface of each wing is a groove. The ring itself is embellished with discs of red champlevé enamel, and with curving-sided areas of pointillé dots bordered by incised lines.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4.

59: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.97 / Fig. 17

H 76; W 108. Cast bronze ring with 'saddle' type attachment bar set between two circular domed stops. Around each of them is a groove that has been worn away at both top and bottom. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three clusters of projecting semi-circular wings. The clusters at the sides each consist of four wings, whereas there are only three in the cluster at the top.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4.

60: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.99 / Fig. 17

H 61; W 84. Cast bronze ring with 'saddle' type attachment bar set between two circular stops, of which one is larger than the other. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set flat upon it are three discs upon each of which there is a pair of projecting semi-circular wings.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4.

61: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.96 / Fig. 18

H 77; W 94. Cast bronze ring with 'saddle' type attachment bar set between two slightly slanting circular domed stops that are slightly hollowed underneath. Around each of them there is a groove; this has been worn away on the inner face of one of the stops. There is much wear on the tops of the stops and on the adjacent parts of the inner face of the ring. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three clusters of four semi-circular wings; close to the edge on the under surface of the sideways-projecting wings there is a groove. The inner faces of the other two wings in each pair are embellished with insets filled with enamel; these insets, like the triangular ones on the ring itself, are bordered by incised lines. Most of the enamel has now devitrified, but one or two unaltered fragments indicate that it was all originally red in colour.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4; Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 16.4 left;
Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.2; C. Fox 1958: 126, Pl. 71C.

62: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.104. / Fig. 18

H 53; W 72. Cast bronze ring with parallel-sided attachment bar set on edge between two domed circular stops. Their tops have pronounced wear facets; around each of them (but obliterated by wear at the top) there is a groove. Symmetrically disposed around the ring and set parallel thereto are three clusters of semi-circular wings; each cluster consists of four wings of which two project sideways. Close to the edge on the upper face of each of the inner pairs of wings there is a groove.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15; the hoard also contained three other identical terrets which slightly differ in size: B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.89 (H 56, W 73); 1846.3-22.101 (H 53, W. 73); 1846.3-22.103 (H 55, W 73).

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4.

63: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.95 / Fig. 19

H 79 (originally 86); W 109. Cast bronze ring with 'saddle' type attachment bar set between two circular domed stops around each of which there is a groove. There is a slight wear facet on the top of each stop. Both stops are hollowed underneath. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring and set parallel thereto are three clusters of four semi-circular wings. The inner pair of wings on the top cluster has been crushed flat, with the result that one of them has nearly broken off. One of the inner wings on one of the side clusters has been bent out of true. Close to the edge on the under surface of the sideways-projecting wings there is a groove. The inner faces of the inner pair of wings in each cluster are embellished with insets filled with enamel; these insets are bordered by incised lines. The ring itself also has insets for enamel. Much of the enamel on the ring and on the wings has devitrified or dropped out, but enough survives in its original state to indicate that it was all once red in colour.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 4; J.R. Allen 1904: Pl. X. bottom;
Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 16.4 right; Leeds 1933a: 46-7, Pl. I.1.

64: Bapchild, Kent

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1904.3-12.4 / Fig. 20

H 64; W 79. Cast bronze ring; the attachment bar is now missing, although the stubs preserved on the domed stops indicate that it was rectangular and set on edge. The dexter stop (in the upper drawing, the sinister in the lower) has been twisted out of its original position. Running around the inner edge of the ring is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top; the ridge has been worn away on one side. Outside the ridge there is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on each face. The design is reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel, now largely missing, and is further embellished with eight discs of translucent dark blue glass; the glass is held in position in the circular cells by a bedding of red enamel. Incised lines border the insets of enamel and glass. On one side of the terret (the dexter in the upper drawing) and on one face only, the surface of the metal has been worn away by an agent chafing in a plane at an angle of about 30 degrees to the surface of the flange. Two parallel grooves, one deeper and larger than the other, run around the rim of the flange; the narrower groove and the ridge between the grooves is transversely nicked at 1 to 1.5 mm intervals with a chisel-ended punch whose edge was slightly hollowed in the middle.

Chance find in 1843; context not known.

Cuming 1860: 269-70, Pl. XXII.1; Read 1905: 57-9, plate opposite p.57;
 Jessup 1930: 142-3, 252, Fig. 25; Kendrick 1932: 174, Pl. V.3;
 Leeds 1933a: 40-1, 54, 124; Jessup 1970: 158, Fig. 51.

65: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 999254)

Terret / C.E.M.: 596P.03 / Fig. 21

H 58; W 74. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two domed stops which, although originally circular, have been much worn down at the top. Running around the inner edge of the ring is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top. The ridge has been greatly worn at the sides; near the top, on the sinister side as seen in the drawing, the ridge has been completely worn away. Outside the ridge there is a crescentic flange with ornament that is identical on each face. The decorative motif is reserved against a field of champlevé enamel which is now completely missing. There are also six circular insets on each face, each with a flat bottom and a small central indentation; - each was drilled out with a straight-edged drill-bit that had a small central guiding point.

Chance find from the Castle Park; context not known.

Wright 1911: 28; Leeds 1933a: 124.

66: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 988249)

Terret / C.E.M.: 33.1967 / Fig. 21

H 63; W 82. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two domed stops which, though originally circular, have had their tops considerably worn down in use. Around each of them, but now obliterated at the top, there is an incised groove. Running round the inner edge of the ring there is a ridge which tapers from the sides towards the top -- this is much worn at the sides. Outside it there is a crescentic flange with ornament that is identical on both faces. Reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel there is a flattened-out lyre with pointed terminal lobes. Bordering the enamel there are incised lines.

Chance find in about 1962 on the site of the north-west extension to the County Hospital; context not known.

Unpublished.

67: Hofheim im Taunus, Hessen, West Germany.

Terret / Sammlung Nassauischer Altertümer, Wiesbaden: 08.477 / Fig. 22

L 65. Fragment of a cast bronze terret with a domed circular stop around which there is a groove; the top of the stop is badly damaged. The semi-circular stub preserved on the stop indicates that the attachment-bar was of the 'saddle' type. Most of the crescentic flange has been broken off and is missing; the surviving fragment indicates that there was a crescentic field of champlevé enamel.

Found in Ritterling's excavations within the Claudio-Neronian Erdkastell.

Ritterling 1913: 175, Nr 15, Taf. XIII. 37.

68: Lakenheath, Suffolk

Terret / A.M.: 1927.4615 / Fig. 25

H 58; W 73. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two domed stops. There is a certain amount of wear on their tops. Running round the inner edge of the ring there is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top. Outside it is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces. The design is reserved against a champlevé field of red enamel and fragments of translucent dark blue glass. The blue glass is held in position by a bedding of red enamel. Bordering the insets are incised lines.

Chance find; neither the date nor the precise circumstances of discovery are known.

Leeds 1933a: 40, 42, 124, Pl. I.3; R.R. Clarke 1940: 69, 70, 108.

69: Owmbly Cliff, Owmbly, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire (SK (43) 970865)

Terret / Scunthorpe Museum / Fig. 22

L 51. Fragment of the crescentic flange of a cast bronze terret with a flattened-out lyre motif reserved against a field of champlevé enamel.

Chance find from the site of a late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement; Nos. 14 and 223 were found on the same site.

C. Knowles: pers. comm.; T. May: pers. comm.

70: Richborough, Ash, Kent (TR (61) 324602)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1950.2-2.2 / Fig. 24

H 59; W 71. Cast bronze ring that has been very badly corroded and drastically "cleaned" with the result that much of the original surface of the metal has been lost. The rectangular attachment bar is set on edge between two originally domed stops. Running round the inner edge of the ring there is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top; on one side the ridge has been completely corroded or worn away. Outside it is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces. The decorative motif is reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel. The six circular insets on each face are filled with discs of translucent dark blue glass, bedded in a thin film of red enamel. Incised lines add further details to the design; many of the lines have been obliterated. In the drawing the surviving incised lines of both faces have been conflated.

Although found in Bushe-Fox's excavations within the Roman fort, its context was not recorded.

A. Henderson, in Bushe-Fox 1949: 106, Pl. I.2.

71: Runnymede, Surrey

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1909.5-3.1 / Fig. 24

H 62; W 78. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two circular stops; each stop has a groove around it, and is worn down at the top. Running around the inner edge of the ring is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top. Outside it there is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces. The design is partly reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel, most of which is now missing. There are also four circular insets on each face, each of which was drilled out with a straight-edged bit that had a small central guiding-point. There are two parallel grooves around the rim of the flange; the ridge between them has been transversely nicked at 1 mm intervals with a chisel-ended punch.

Chance find in dredging the Runnymede reach of the River Thames in about 1900.

Turner 1909: 198, No. III on plate opposite p. 197; Henry 1933: 90, Fig. 14.2; Leeds 1933a: 124, 140.

72: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.1 / Fig. 22

H 95; W 105. Cast bronze ring with a 'saddle' type attachment bar set between two large circular stops; each is slightly hollowed on both faces. Around the stops are grooves which have been partly obliterated by wear. Running around the inner edge of the ring is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top. Outside it is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces (but with minor differences of detail due to lack of care in execution). The decorative motif is reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel, and is embellished with very fine incised lines. Between the ridge on the inner edge of the ring and the ornamental crescent there is a series of finely incised triangles, every other one of which is filled with very finely punched dots. Areas of punched dots also highlight parts of the main pattern. Along the rim of the flange there are two parallel grooves; the ridge between them is transversely nicked at approximately 0.5 mm intervals with a 1.5 mm dumb-bell-edged punch whose edge was slightly hollowed in the middle; the same tool was used on the rims of Nos 73-4.

From a hoard of metal objects discovered by chance in draining Millpost Field in the spring of 1855. Other finds suggest that it was the site of a settlement.

Harrod 1855: 455, Pl. XXXVII.2; Kemble et al. 1863: 196, Pl. XX.4; J.R. Allen 1904: 154, Pl. XXV lower; R.R. Clarke 1940: 68, Pl. XVII.9; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XI.4.

73: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.2 / Fig. 23

H 67; W 81. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two domed stops around each of which there is a groove. There are slight wear-facets on the tops of the stops. Running round the inner edge of the ring there is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top. Outside it is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces. The decorative motif is reserved against a crescentic field of red champlevé enamel, and is embellished with very fine incised lines. Between the enamelled field and the ridge on the inner edge there is a series of finely incised triangles, every other one of which is filled with very finely punched dots. Areas of punched dots also highlight parts of the main pattern. Around the rim of the flange there are two parallel grooves; the ridge between them is transversely nicked at approximately 0.5 mm intervals with a 1.5 mm long dumb-bell-edged punch whose edge was slightly hollowed in the middle; the same tool was used on the rims of Nos 72 and 74.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72. The hoard also includes two other identical terrets which differ only in size: B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.3 (H 65; W 79); 1855.5-19.4 (H 64; W 81). A third terret (No. 74) belonged to the same set, but is described separately, since there are significant differences in detail.

Harrod 1855: 455, Pl. XXXVII.3; R.R. Clarke 1940: 68, Pl. XVII.8 (Pl. XVII.7 and 5 = B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.3 and 4 respectively).

74: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.5 / Fig. 23

H 63; W 79. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two domed stops around each of which there is a groove. There are wear-facets on the tops of the stops. Running around the inner edge of the ring there is a ridge that tapers from the sides to the top. Outside it is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces. The edge of the flange is badly chipped in two places. The decorative motif is reserved against a crescentic field of champlevé enamel, now mostly missing but restored in the drawing. Each of the four circular insets has a flat bottom with a small central indentation, and was drilled out with a straight-edged bit that had a small central guiding-point. The main pattern is embellished with finely incised lines. Between the ornamental crescent and the ridge on the inner edge of the ring, there is a series of finely incised triangles bordered on the outer edge by a traced line. Along the rim of the flange there are two parallel grooves; the ridge between them is transversely nicked at approximately 0.5 mm intervals with a 1.5 mm long dumb-bell-edged punch that was slightly hollowed in the middle; the same tool was used on the rims of Nos 72-3.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72; the terret belonged to the same set at No. 73.

Harrod 1855: 455, Pl. XXXVII.3; R.R. Clarke 1940: 68, Pl. XVII.10.

75: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.6 / Fig. 23

H 49; W 61. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two domed stops around each of which there is a groove. The grooves have been obliterated by wear at the tops of the stops. Running around the inner edge of the ring is a ridge that tapers from the sides towards the top. Outside it is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces. The decorative motif is reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel (now mostly gone). The four circular insets on each face have flat bottoms and central indentations and were drilled out with a straight-edged bit that had a small central guiding-point. On one face one inset was not drilled out; however, in its place there is an incised circular marking-out line. Along the rim of the flange there are two parallel grooves; the ridge between them is transversely nicked at approximately 1 mm intervals with a chisel-ended punch whose edge was slightly hollowed in the middle.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72. Two other terrets from the hoard are identical but differ slightly in size: B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.7 (H 49; W 59); 1855.5-19.8 (H 50; W 62).

Harrod 1855: 455, Pl. XXXVII.4; R.R. Clarke 1940: 68, Pl. XVII.6 (Pl. XVII.4 and 2 = B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.7 and 8 respectively).

76: Whaplode Drove, Parts of Holland, Lincolnshire

Terret / Lincoln Museum / Fig. 25

H 73; W 85. Badly corroded cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two domed stops which were originally circular but whose tops have been worn ^{flat}. There is considerable wear on the inner edge on either side, so much so, that the ridge runs along the inner edge, has been completely obliterated at these points. Outside the ridge there is a crescentic flange with identical ornament on both faces. Two curved arms, each linking three discs in which are set discs of red champlevé enamel, are symmetrically disposed about the vertical axis, and are reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel of which much is now missing.

Chance find about 1958 in ploughing on the site of a settlement dated by other finds to the first two centuries A.D.

E. Midland Archaeol. Bull. 8 (1965): 13; Sotheby 1970: lot 71.

77: Colchester, Essex

Terret / C.E.M.: 5233.26 / Fig. 17

H 55; W 68. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two circular stops; the dexter stop is badly cracked. Most of the original surface of the metal has been corroded away. The ring is flat, and is rounded on the inner edge. On each face there is a series of insets alternately filled with red and yellow enamel. In the few places where the original surface of the metal is preserved, the insets are bordered with incised grooves. The rim of the terret is ornamented with rectangular insets alternately filled with red and blue enamel.

Chance find; exact provenance not known.

Colchester Museum Report for the year ending 31st March 1926: 25;
Leeds 1933a: 104, Pl. II.1.

78: Cawston, Norfolk

Terret / N.C.M.: 734.76.94 / Fig. 27

H 76; W 96. Incomplete cast bronze terret in two contiguous fragments. At either end of the saddle-shaped attachment-bar, there is a circular stop. There are pronounced wear-facets on the tops of the stops and on the adjacent parts of the inner edge of the ring. The ring is flat, and has identical ornament on both faces. This consisted of three discs of champlevé enamel. The incomplete inset has lost its enamel; it is flat-bottomed and has a central indentation. This inset (and, presumably, the others too) was drilled out with a straight-edged bit that had a central guiding-point. On each face of the ring there are also four curved-sided triangular panels of pointillé work; these and the discs of enamel are bordered by incised lines. An incised line also runs around the ring close to its inner edge.

Chance find in the nineteenth century from the well at Woodrow Inn; it is probable that the terret was picked up somewhere else and thrown into this well in recent times.

R.R. Clarke 1940: 68, 70, 98, Fig. 12.3.

79: Colchester, Essex

Terret / C.E.M.: 1406.07 / Fig. 28

H 60; W 73. Very badly corroded ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two circular stops. Each stop is hollowed out, and has two parallel grooves. The ring is flat and bears red champlevé enamel ornament that is identical on both faces. Incised lines enhance the ornament and border the enamel insets. Two parallel lines are incised along the outer rim.

Chance find from the Union Grounds in or before 1907.

Wright 1911: 27-8, Plate; Leeds 1933a: 124.

80: Rattlesden, Suffolk.

Terret / Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds: G 37 / Fig. 28

H 46; W 60. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two vertically set hollowed out circular stops. The ring is flat and has identical ornament on both faces. The ornament consists of two bands of nineteen red champlevé enamel triangles, so arranged that the apices of the outer triangles touch the apices of the inner triangles. There is much wear on one side of the inner edge of the terret (the sinister side in the drawing).

Chance find. Original findspot not known; it was found on one of the rafters of a cottage in the village of Rattlesden. Presumably a local find.

Unpublished.

81: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985254)

Terret / C.E.M.: 425-31 / Fig. 29

H 56; W 72. Cast bronze ring with incomplete flange at the base, that originally projected from both sides; one half of it has been broken off. The surviving flange is twisted up at the sinister end. Evenly spaced around the outer edge of the ring are three spherical knobs, each cross-scored after casting; grooves were originally filled with red enamel of which only a small fragment in the dexter knob survives. Between the knobs on both faces of the ring are discs of red enamel inset into the metal in the champlevé technique; the insets were probably drilled out; they do not pass right through the ring as was claimed by Hawkes and Hull. Surrounding each of these discs are curving-sided areas of closely packed punched dots.

Unstratified find in Area D of Region 5 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 330, Pl. XCIX.3.

82: Dragonby, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Terret / Scunthorpe Museum / Fig. 29

H 46; W 64. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two circular stops. Around the outer edge of the ring are three spherical knobs, each with radial grooves and, near the base, two circumferential grooves.

Chance find from Conesby Cliff.

H. Dudley 1949: 110, Fig. 42.6.

83: London (TQ (51) 323810)

Terret / G.M.: 20759 / Fig. 2

H 45; W 55. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two vertical stops that were once circular but have had their tops worn almost flat. Each stop has a groove around it. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring are three hemispherical knobs. The inner edge of the ring has pronounced wear-facets, especially at the sides.

Found on the Bucklersbury House site, Walbrook, in 1954.

Guildhall Museum: Small Finds from Walbrook 1954-55 (n.d.): 16, Pl. VII.2;
Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 158.

84: Pentyrch, Glamorganshire (ST (31) 123822 approx.)

Terret / N.M.W.: 65.82 / Fig. 30 (after Savory)

H 101; W 140. Cast bronze ring with a 'saddle'-type attachment-bar that is set between two circular domed stops of concavo-convex section. Around each stop the upper of the two grooves has been obliterated by wear on the inner part. Running around the inner edge of the ring is a narrow ridge. Outside it is a broad flange that tapers in thickness towards the outer edge and from the bottom towards the top. The red champlevé enamel ornament is identical on both faces, and is bordered by lines of spaced punched dots. Bordering the outer edge of the ring there is a finely incised line that is now partly obliterated. Symmetrically disposed around the rim are three hemi-spherical cups on which are set separately cast hollow domes. Each dome is ornamented with discs and inverted triangles of red enamel; the enamel is bordered by lines of spaced punched dots. On one of the domes the enamel is inset into the metal in the champlevé technique; on the other two the insets pierce the metal, the enamel having been inserted from inside. It is not certain that all three domes belonged to this terret, since they were found separately and since only the one with champlevé enamel has the same patina as the terret itself. Since there is no trace of solder on the bases of the domes and on the cups, it is probable that

the former were attached by means of some kind of organic adhesive. Each of the cups has a line of spaced punched dots encircling it. The rim of the flange is ornamented with a line of facets impressed with a ring-punch of c. 1 mm diameter. In places the impressions are penannular, which indicates that the punch was not always held perpendicular to the surface of the metal when struck. Between the cups and the stops the impressions are arranged in two parallel but irregular lines; here they are bordered on either side by an incised line.

Found by chance in February-March 1965 while removing topsoil on the edge of the quarry on the Lesser Garth hill. Since some iron objects were found at the same time, Savory has conjectured that the find may represent a hoard; in view of the circumstances of discovery, this hypothesis cannot be accepted without reserve.

Savory 1966: 28-33, 41-4, Fig. 1, Pl. II; 1968b: 22, Fig. 22.

85: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Terret / N.M.W.: 04.128 / Fig. 30

H 64; W 74. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two oval stops each of which has a groove around it. The ring tapers away from the stops; evenly spaced around its outer edge are three domed knobs, each ornamented with a quatrefoil design originally filled with enamel in the champlevé technique; between the lanceolate insets are curving-sided triangular insets filled with red enamel. A groove encircles each knob close to its base.

From a hoard of metal objects found by chance in about 1875 in the bed of a stream south-east of Nant-y-cafn. Another identical terret was found in the hoard (N.M.W.: 04.127).

J.R. Allen 1905: 129-31, Fig. 1; Leeds 1933a: 102-3, 112, 121, 125, Pl. II.2; Grimes 1951: 223, No. 694.127-8, Fig. 40.3; C. Fox 1958: 129, Fig. 78.3.

86: Stowting, Kent (TR (61) 123423)

Terret / Maidstone Museum / Fig. 80 (after Brent)

H 49; W 63. Cast bronze terret with attachment bar of rectangular section which is flat on one side and slightly pointed on the other. The bar is set on edge between two once circular stops one of which has been worn smooth especially at the top. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring are three rounded knobs set on short cylinders.

Found in 1866 in grave no. 21 (of the 1866 find) in a pagan Saxon cemetery.

Brent 1867: 414, Pl. XIX.no.V.

86 bis: Brampton, Norfolk (TG (63) 224238)

Terret / N.C.M.: on loan / Fig. 31

H 47; W 59. Cast bronze ring with rounded rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two originally circular stops. The top of the sinister stop and the sinister section of the inner edge of the ring have pronounced wear-facets. The ring tapers in thickness from the stops towards the top. More or less symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring are three hemi-spherical knobs, the flat surfaces of which face outwards. Each of these flat surfaces is ornamented with enamel; although originally champlevé, the enamel now projects above the surfaces of the knobs, since the latter have been reduced by corrosion.

Chance find in 1970 from the site of a Roman settlement, currently being excavated by A.K. Knowles.

T. McK. Clough: pers. comm.; B. Green: pers. comm.

87: 'Cambridgeshire Fens'

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1880.12-14.11 / Fig. 31

H 65; W 84. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar (broken at one end) set on edge between two domed stops around each of which there is a groove. The grooves have been partly obliterated by wear. The ring is flat and has identical ornament on each face. This ornament consists of six curving-sided triangular panels, each comprising three triangular insets around a square one. These are variously filled with dark blue enamel, light blue, bluish white, greenish white, white, and yellow glass. Here and elsewhere the glass is held in position by a bedding of dark blue enamel. The rim of the terret is ornamented with twenty-four rectangular insets, variously filled with dark blue enamel, bluish white, white and yellow glass. Also around the outer edge are three ovoid knobs, that have flat heads ornamented with an encircling groove and four triangular insets whose apices point towards the centre. The insets are variously filled with red, and dark blue enamel, light blue, and yellow glass. The grooves are filled with dark blue enamel. A key to all these insets is provided below. A groove is also incised around the body of each knob. There are also blobs of dark blue enamel on the obverse (the face shown in the drawing) on the ring next to the dexter stop, and at both ends of the attachment bar, and on the reverse at the unbroken end of the attachment bar.

Found by chance in 1880; exact provenance not known.

Leeds 1933a: 125.

Key to the enamel insets:

1) The terret is described as seen in Fig. . This face is the obverse, the other is the reverse. The insets on the outer edge of the ring are numbered clockwise from 1 to 24 (left to right on the developed drawing). The knobs are also numbered clockwise, respectively I, II and III. The triangular insets on the knobs are numbered clockwise (as seen on the developed drawing) from 1 to 4, no. 1 being at the top left. The triangular panels on the obverse are denoted by the letters A to F, running clockwise around the ring. The triangular panels on the reverse are denoted by the letters Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er and Fr, corresponding to A, B, C, D, E, and F of the obverse respectively; thus, A and Ar are at the same point on the ring, directly behind one another. In each case the insets in the panels are numbered clockwise from 1 to 4, no. 1 being at the top left, no. 2 in the middle, and so on.

2) Key to the colours of the enamel and glass:

RE - red enamel; BE - dark blue enamel; BG - light blue glass;
BWG - bluish white glass; GWG - greenish white glass; OG - orange glass;
WG - white glass; YG - yellow glass; BEB - dark blue enamel bedding only,
the glass having dropped out; X - empty inset.

Outer edge of the ring:

1: OG + YG; 2: BE; 3: BWG; 4: BE; 5: BWG; 6: X; 7: BEB; 8: BEB;
 9: BWG; 10: BEB; 11: YG; 12: BE; 13: YG; 14: BE; 15: WG; 16: BE;
 17: YG; 18: BEB; 19: BWG; 20: BE; 21: BE; 22: YG; 23: BEB; 24: BWG.

Knobs:

I: 1:X; 2:BG; 3: BE; 4: YG.
 II: 1:BE; 2:BWG; 3: BE; 4: YG.
 III: 1:BEB; 2:BEB; 3: RE; 4: BE..

Triangular panels (obverse):

A: 1: BE; 2: BG; 3: BE; 4: BE.
 B: 1: BE; 2: YG; 3: BEB; 4: BE.
 C: 1: BEB; 2: WG; 3: BEB; 4: BEB.
 D: 1: BEB; 2: YG; 3: BEB; 4: BEB.
 E: 1: BE; 2: GWG; 3: BE; 4: BE.
 F: 1: BEB; 2: YG; 3: BEB; 4: BEB.

Triangular panels (reverse):

Ar: 1: BE; 2: YG; 3: X; 4: BE.
 Br: 1: X; 2: BEB; 3: X; 4: BE.
 Cr: 1: BEB; 2: BEB; 3: BEB; 4: BEB.
 Dr: 1: BEB; 2: BWG; 3: BEB; 4: BE.
 Er: 1: BEB; 2: YG; 3: BEB; 4: BEB.
 Fr: 1: BE; 2: BWG; 3: BE; 4: BE.

88: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 986254)

Terret / C.E.M.: 38/34 / Fig. 4

L 53. Fragment of a cast bronze terret with two rectangular plates on the outer edge. The flat upper surface of each plate is embellished with triangular and lozenge-shaped insets filled with red and blue champlevé enamel.

Unstratified find near pit K20 in Area K of region 6 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 331; Pl. XCIX.5.

89: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

Terret / C.E.M. / Fig. —

L 81. Lower half of a cast bronze terret with flat lozenge-shaped attachment-bar set between two circular stops. Each has a groove around it; the grooves are now obliterated on the inner faces of the stops by pronounced wear-facets. The ring itself has a flat outer edge in which there are round-bottomed conical insets filled with red enamel, of which three are preserved on each arm. On both faces of the ring there is a low ridge transverse to the axis of the ring, defined by two narrow grooves, 5 mm from

each stop; the ridges originally continued round the inner face, but there they have been worn away. There are incised grooves close to the outer edges of each face, and close to the edges of the rim.

Found in pit A26 in Area A of region 3 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39; assigned to period VI (61-c.65 A.D.) of the site's occupation.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 330-1, Pl. XCIX.4.

90: Játiba, Valencia province, Spain

Terret / Present location not known / Fig. 32 (after Santa-Olalla)

Approx. dimensions: H 76-80. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two oval stops. A circular hole has been twist-drilled through the attachment bar, presumably since discovery. The rim of the ring is ornamented with two parallel rows of square insets for enamel and with three symmetrically disposed rectangular plates. Each of the latter has a quatrefoil motif, the leaves as well as the background lowered for the insertion of enamel. The uppermost plate appears to have herring-bone incisions along (at least one of) its longer edges.

Chance find; circumstances of discovery not known. Játiba is built over the Roman town of SAETABIS.

Santa-Olalla 1935; R. Haworth: pers. comm.

91: Saham Toney, Norfolk (TF (53) 924040 approx.)

Terret / N.C.M.: 66.47 / Fig. 33

H 75; W 91. Cast bronze ring, so badly corroded and so drastically cleaned that very little of the original surface of the metal is preserved. The attachment bar is saddle-shaped and is set between two circular stops that are hollowed underneath. A small blob of metal on the undersurface of each stop may indicate the position of the sprue-cups in casting the terret. The ring is of plano-convex section, with fourteen lozenge-shaped insets interspersed with others of triangular shape around the outer, flat edge. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge are three projecting discs, each with insets for enamel arranged in the form of quatrefoils. Only a few discoloured and decayed fragments of the enamel are preserved. Both faces of the ring have five triangular panels of enamel insets; in the drawing they have been partially restored since they have been badly disfigured by corrosion.

From a hoard of bronze harness found by chance in 1838 near the 'High Banks' earthwork.

Norfolk Archaeol. 2 (1849): 398-400, Fig. 6; VCH Norfolk. I (1901): 273, plate, bottom left; Leeds 1933a: 125; R.R. Clarke 1940: 70, 100-1.

92: Saham Toney, Norfolk (TF (53) 924040 approx.)

Terret / N.C.M.: 66.47 / Fig. 33

H 64; W 77. Cast bronze ring of plano-convex section, flat on the outer edge, with attachment bar set on edge between two circular stops. The lower edge of the bar has two square indentations. Both faces of the ring are identical, having the same inset pattern for enamel. The rim has fourteen lozenge-shaped insets with triangular ones interspersed, and three projecting discs each ornamented with the identical quatrefoil patterns inset into the metal. None of the enamel is preserved, but it is possible that it never did have any enamel in it and was therefore unfinished, since there are no signs of wear on the terret. Although badly corroded and drastically cleaned, much of the original surface of the metal is preserved.

From the same hoard as No. 91.

Norfolk Archaeol. 2 (1849): 398-400, Fig. 8; VCH Norfolk. I (1901): 273; Henry 1933: 100, Fig. 19.4, bottom; Leeds 1933a: 125; R.R. Clarke 1940: 70, 100-1.

93: Saham Toney, Norfolk (TF (53) 924040 approx.)

Terret / N.C.M.: 66.47 / Fig. 34

H 65; W 76. Cast bronze ring (in two fragments but now rejoined with adhesive) of plano-convex section, flat on the outer edge. The rectangular attachment bar is set on edge between two stops around each of which there is a groove. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge are three projecting discs with waisted profiles. Each has an enamelled quatrefoil design: the central disc is yellow, the four leaves are blue, whereas the field is red. Between the projecting discs the outer edge is ornamented with ten rectangular insets, five between each pair of discs; each series of five has the following colour scheme: yellow - red - blue - red - yellow.

From the same hoard as No. 91.

Norfolk Archaeol. 2 (1849): 398-400, Fig. 7; VCH Norfolk. I (1901): 273, plate, top left; Leeds 1933a: 125; R.R. Clarke 1940: 70, 100-1.

94: Saham Toney, Norfolk (TF (53) 924040 approx.)

Terret / N.C.M.: 66.47 / Fig. 34

H 56; W 66. Badly corroded but now drastically cleaned cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two vertically set oval stops around each of which there is an incised groove. Symmetrically disposed around the outer edge of the ring are three rectangular plates, each of which has upturned cylindrical ends and red and green enamel inset into the metal in the champlevé technique. Both faces of the ring have triangular panels of red and green ornament. There are no signs of wear on the piece, and it is therefore probable that it was new when buried.

One of a pair of identical terret from a hoard of bronze harness found by chance in 1838 near the 'High Banks' earthwork.

Norfolk Archaeol. 2 (1849): 398-400, Fig 4 (and 5); VCH Norfolk. I (1901): 273, plate, top right; Henry 1933: 100, Fig. 19.4, middle; Leeds 1933a: 125; R.R. Clarke 1940: 70, 100-1.

95: Badbury Rings, Shapwick, Dorset (ST (31) 964030)

Terret / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1. / Fig. 35

L 83. Fragment of a cast bronze terret with one surviving circular stop that has been flattened at the top by wear. Set into the stop is the stump of the iron attachment bar. The ring has insets for red and yellow enamel, with lanceolate motifs set in rectangular panels, and two collar-like mouldings each with transverse 'slashes' once filled with red enamel.

Chance find from the Badbury Rings hillfort; not from Hod Hill as claimed by Crawford and Keiller, Henry, Leeds, and Hawkes.

Crawford and Keiller 1928: Fig. 3.a; Henry 1933: Fig. 18.4; Leeds 1933a: 49; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 355.

96: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

?Terret / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 35

W 53. Cast bronze ring originally with two discs at the base; there is a rivet-hole in the surviving disc. The expanded part of the terret is bordered by ridges which enclose a panel that is ornamented with an incised scroll-motif reserved against a field of incised lines.

From the uppermost clay layer of Mound LXIX, 6 ft 6 in. S.S.W. of the central picket; found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations in 1905.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 229, 231, 232, Fig. 46, E 206.

97: Ixworth, Suffolk (TL (52) 923714 approx.)

Terret / Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds: G 26 / Fig. 36

H 51; W 60. Cast bronze ring with rectangular attachment bar set on edge between two oval stops. The ring tapers from the stops towards the top. Symmetrically disposed around its outer edge are three knobs; each has a groove transversely incised across its middle. The surface of the terret is very worn, especially on the tops of the stops.

Chance find from Abbey Farm; the exact findspot is not known.

Unpublished.

98: Melandra Castle, Glossop, Derbyshire (SK (43) 0995)

Terret / Department of Environment / Fig. 36

H 74: W 54. Cast bronze ring with three pairs of projecting wings symmetrically disposed around its outer edge and set athwart its axis. The ring surmounts a plinth-like hollow box of rectangular plan, that is open underneath. A narrow flange formerly ran right the way around the base of the plinth, but most of this flange is now missing. There is a pronounced wear-facet on one face at the bottom of the ring.

Found in Webster's excavations for the Department of Environment just outside the southern side of the Roman fort of ?ARDOTALIA; from a deposit laid down in Trajanic to early Hadrianic times.

P.V. Webster: pers. comm.

99: Unknown provenance

Terret / A.M.: 1969.191 / Fig. 36

H 41. Just under half of a cast bronze ring with the stump of the rectangular attachment bar; this was set on edge against a domed stop. A groove around the stop has been largely obliterated by wear. At the side of the ring there is a slightly projecting collar that has five conical cells inset into it; two of them are still filled with red enamel, whereas the other three are empty. All five are bordered by traced lines; traced lines also border the collar. Much of these lines has been obliterated by wear. Above and below the collar are six conical insets arranged in threes; another conical inset occurs on the outer face of the ring at the broken off end.

Nothing is known of the history of this piece. It was found in the Museum in 1969 amongst objects that had probably belonged to the Douglas Collection. This collection was presented to the Museum by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in 1929.

Unpublished.

100: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Two 'mini-terrets' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.779 / Fig. 37

H 20; W 24. Pair of identical cast bronze rings of plano-convex section, flat at the back. Each has a convex attachment bar that is set between a pair of stops; there is a groove around each stop.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Brailsford 1962: 18, I 129-130, Fig. 14.

101: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

'Mini-terret' / Northampton Central Museum / Fig. 37

H 20; W 21. Cast bronze ring of plano-convex section, flat at the back, with a straight attachment bar set between two stops around each of which there is an incised groove.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86.

Fell 1937: 63, Fig. 3.2.

102: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

'Mini-terret' / S.C.M. / Fig. 37

H27.5; W 29.5. Cast bronze oval ring with broken attachment bar and two double-ridged stops. In the groove around the outer edge there is a crimped rib made by alternate punching on either side of a narrow ridge.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations of 1914 in the eastern half of the western 'village'; from a deposit of black earth, 5 ft west of the central picket, in Mound XIX.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 218-9, Pl. XLIX. E 69.

103: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

'Mini-terret' / S.C.M. / Fig. 37

D 19. Circular cast bronze ring of plano-convex section, flat at the back. It has a straight attachment bar set between a pair of simple stops.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations of 1932 in the eastern half of the western 'village'; Mound XL, below the clay, 23 ft N.E. of the central picket.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 231, Pl. XLIX. E 167.

104: Owslebury, Hampshire (SU (41) 525246)

'Mini-terret' / Mr P.J. Hellard, Bottom Pond Farm, Owslebury / Fig. 37

H 17; W 20. Cast bronze ring with straight attachment bar set between two simple stops. Two parallel crimped, each made sinuous by alternate punching on either side, lie in a groove around the outer edge.

Found in Collis' excavations on the site of a late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement at Bottom Pond Farm. Found in 1969 in feature 220B on Site R, the filling of an early Roman quarry along the line of pre-Roman Iron Age ditch.

Collis 1970: 252; pers. comm.

105: Trevelgue Head, St Columb Minor, Cornwall (SW (10) 825630)

'Mini-terret' / T.C.M. / Fig. 37

H 24; W 25. Cast bronze ring of plano-convex section (flat at the back). The attachment bar is set between a pair of raised stops; each is ornamented with a line of hemi-spherical beads.

Found in Croft Andrew's excavation of 1939 within the promontory hillfort. It was associated with a linchpin (No. 114) in the debris of a hut-wall that collapsed in the second century A.D. The floor of the hut yielded artefacts ranging in date from "Glastonbury ware" to an as of Trajan of c. 107 A.D.

Ward Perkins 1941: 66, Fig. 1.

L I N C H P I N S

106: Colne Fen, Colne, Huntingdonshire (TL (52) 386778)

Linchpin head / Norris Museum, St Ives, Hunts / Fig. 38

H 48; W 60. Cast bronze crescent capping a square socket once fitted onto the end of an iron bar. The crescent and the top of the socket are embellished with curving-sided insets for red champlevé enamel of which is now missing. The design is symmetrical about the vertical median line. Bordering the insets are incised grooves. The obverse of the crescent is bordered by short parallel lines of unequal length, each executed with a thick tracer; the top of the socket is similarly ornamented in the same technique -- it also has a pronounced facet. The rim of the crescent has three parallel grooves incised along it; the ridge between two of these grooves has been transversely nicked with a punch at approximately 1 mm intervals.

Found with another linchpin head (No. 107) and three baluster ferrules (No. 137A-C), while ploughing a field immediately to the south of Colne Long Drove in about 1932.

Tebbutt and Fox 1961: 236, 238, Fig. 1, Pl. XLV.1.

107: Colne Fen, Colne, Huntingdonshire (TL (52) 386778)

Linchpin-head / Norris Museum, St Ives, Hunts / Fig. 38

H 51; W 71. Cast bronze crescent capping a square socket in which there is the stub of an iron shank. At the back the shank splays out into a thin crescent which, in rusting, has expanded and broken away part of the bronze crescent. The splayed head of the shank indicates that the bronze head was cast on, since the latter could not have been fitted onto the former. The front of the crescent is embellished with insets of champlevé enamel; although the enamel is mostly missing, enough survives to indicate that it was red in colour. The four circular insets are filled with discs of translucent dark blue glass. Bordering all the insets are incised lines. Some of them are engraved. The lines of hatching were traced. Traces of scribed lines can be detected here and there alongside the engraved lines. The groove bordering the outer edge of the crescent was first marked out with a scribe, and then strengthened with a tracer. Finally, a narrow graver was rocked along the base of the groove to highlight it. The points of the crescent are moulded in the form of duck-heads and are perforated at the 'eyes'. A bronze ring was threaded through each of the holes; only one of the rings is now complete. A flange projects from the front of the linchpin-head and is curved to follow the lower edge of the latter. The flange is ornamented with curving-sided and circular insets for enamel (and glass respectively?); the fillings of these insets have dropped out. Incised lines border these insets.

Found with another linch-pin-head (No. 106) and three baluster ferrules (No. 137A-C), while ploughing a field immediately to the south of Colne Long Drove in about 1932.

Tebbutt and Fox 1961: 236-8, Fig. 2, Pl. XLV.2.

108: King's Langley, Hertfordshire.

Linchpin / B.M.P.R.B. : 1940. 2-3. 1 / Fig.38

L 132; W 60. Forged iron shank with socketed cast bronze terminals. The shank was probably slotted into the pre-existing terminals (see B.M. Research Laboratory report below). The lower terminal has a groove incised around it defining an horizontal rib; the groove has been partly worn away at the front. The upper terminal has a flat crescentic head embellished at the front with curving-sided and drilled circular insets for red champlevé enamel of which some has now dropped out. Traced lines border some of the insets. Three different-sized bits were used to drill out the circular insets of which the lower two (from which the enamel has dropped out) were drilled out after the traced lines were executed, since they cut into the latter. The small central holes in these insets indicate that the bits of the drills used were provided with a small central guiding-point. The following account is taken from a report on the linchpin (File No. 2610), dated 6th August 1970, by Dr A.E. Werner and Mr W.A. Oddy of the British Museum Research Laboratory:

"The purpose of the present examination was to obtain information about its mode of construction and in particular to determine the length of penetration of the iron in the two terminals with a view to discovering whether the bronze was cast on to the iron shank.

"Radiography of the linch pin revealed the following facts.

"(i) The iron shank projects into the lower foot about 26 mm.

"(ii) There appears to be a transverse hole, of diam. 6 mm. through the head at A. This may be the remains of a means of securing the iron shank on to the bronze head.

"(iii) The iron shank appears to project about 18 mm into the bronze head. As can be seen from Fig. (side-view), this would have involved tapering of the iron to fit the shape of the bronze. This point is by no means clear from the radiographs, although a penetration of at least 16 mm is visible.

"(iv) There is a hole through the bronze at point B which appears to be fitted with a bronze pig although it is difficult to be certain about this on account of the extensive corrosion. This hole is 21 mm from the lower end of the socket in the bronze head, and is almost certainly beyond the limit of the penetration of the iron shank. Because of the presence of corrosion products on the reverse, it is not possible to tell whether this hole completely traversed the head.

"CONCLUSION

"It is not possible to tell whether the bronze fittings were cast in position, although it seems unlikely. Technically it would be more sensible to complete the work on the decorative head before fitting it to the iron linch pin."

Chance find in 1937; neither the precise findspot nor the context was recorded.

Kendrick 1940; Ward Perkins 1940: 358, 361, 365, Pl. LVI; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XI.3; C. Fox 1958: 121, 127, Pl. 52a; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 157, Fig. 1c.

109: Beechamwell or Narborough, Norfolk (TF (53) 753092 or 770100)

Linchpin / King's Lynn Museum: A 490 / Fig. 39

L 116. Iron shank with socketed cast bronze terminals. The inverted vase-shaped upper terminal has a horizontal cylindrical perforation. On both faces of this terminal there are two low relief lanceolate motifs placed end-to-end in a zig-zag. A groove runs around the rim of the disc at the top. On the top of this disc there is a low relief design that is now only partly distinguishable. The lower terminal is in the form of an upturned horse's hoof and fetlock. The vertical face at the bottom of the terminal has three circular ridges placed eccentrically within each other. On one face, there are flat wear-facets on the rim of the disc at the top of the upper terminal, and on the body of both terminals; these facets were caused by the nose of the nave chafing against the linchpin as it turned.

Chance find while farming. The finder was unable to remember in which of two fields he had discovered the linchpin; one of the fields is in Beechamwell parish, the other in Narborough. The fields are adjacent to each other.

Unpublished.

110: Bigbury, Harbledown, Kent (TR (61) 117575)

Linchpin / Maidstone Museum / Fig. 39

L 132. Much rusted iron shank with cast bronze terminals of circular section. The upper terminal is baluster-shaped and has a horizontal cylindrical perforation through the lower bulge. The lower terminal has a small ridge-moulding running round it at the top, and turns slightly to end in a small rounded knob.

Chance find in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Jessup 1933: 106, Pl. I.B. left; Ward Perkins 1940: 358, 359, 365, Fig.1.1.

111: Bigbury, Harbledown, Kent (TR (61) 117575)

Linchpin / Maidstone Museum / Fig. 39

L 125. Much rusted iron shank with cast bronze terminals of circular section. The upper terminal is baluster-shaped and has a horizontal circular perforation through the lower bulge. The lower terminal is shaped like an upturned horse's hoof and fetlock, and has narrow ridges running around it at the top and bottom.

Chance find in the second half of the nineteenth century. There is another identical linchpin from Bigbury in Maidstone Museum.

Jessup 1933: 106, Pl. I.B. right (middle = the other linchpin); Ward Perkins 1940: 358, 359, 365, Fig. 1.2.

112: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Linchpin / N.M.W.: 44.32.42 / Fig. 40

L 105. Wrought iron shank with cast bronze terminals. The inverted vase-shaped upper terminal has a horizontal cylindrical perforation, and is plain except for three grooves that run around it, and except for two converging lines on the lower part. The lower terminal is shaped like an upturned horse's hoof and fetlock. Both terminals are worn smooth on one face; this was caused by the nose of the nave chafing against it.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 19-20, 61, 64, 78, Pl. XV, No. 42.

113: Owslebury, Hampshire (SU (41) 525246)

Linchpin / Mr P.J. Hellard, Bottom Pond Farm, Owslebury / Figs 40-1

L 120. Much rusted forged iron shank of square section with cast bronze terminals. The upper terminal is shaped like an inverted vase and has a horizontal cylindrical perforation. Two grooves are incised round the upper part, but have been partly obliterated by wear. On the top of the terminal there is a relief design in the form of a triskele, which was sharpened up after casting. On the circular finial of the hoof-and-fetlock-shaped lower terminal there is another relief design, shaped like an inverted 2. There are pronounced wear facets on each of the terminals, caused by their having chafed against the nose of the nave. The facets occur on two almost diametrically opposed faces, and indicate that after some time the pin was twisted round in its socket in the axle of the vehicle to which it belonged. In its first position (see Fig. A) the pin was set square against the nose of the nave; wear-facets occur in the following places -- on the collar at the top of the upper terminal (but not on its body), and on all sections of the lower terminal except the collar at the top. The facet on the circular finial of the lower terminal only occurs on the top dexter corner, which suggests that this was the maximum extent of the nose of the nave. The lower end of this facet is 32 mm away from the lower end of the shank, whereas the maximum extent of the wear on the upper terminal is 35 mm from the upper end of the shank. The diameter of the nave-nose may therefore be calculated to be 114 mm, this being the sum of the two afore-mentioned measurements together with the length of the iron shank, which is 47 mm. In view of the 3 mm disparity in the respective lengths of the facets on the two terminals, it is probable that the iron shank projected that distance below the axle. The lack of wear on the body of the upper terminal and its presence on the body of the lower, suggests that the wheel, against which the pin was fitted, sloped slightly inwards, towards the cart from the bottom to the top. The same phenomenon may be observed in the "second phase" of the linchpin's use (see Fig. B); it was turned round through about 170 degrees so that the shank was set slightly askew to the nave. The wear-facets occur in the same places as in the "first phase" of the pin's use, though this time not on the circular finial of the lower terminal, since it was turned slightly away from the nose of the nave owing to the twisted position of the shank.

Found in J.R. Collis' excavations of a late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement at Bottom Pond Farm in 1965. From the buried soil between the two side-ditches of a trackway that led out from the settlement towards the field-system that is associated with it. The buried soil was partly sealed by the lowest layer of cobbling of the track.

Collis 1968: 21, 31, Pl. XII; pers. comm.; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 159, note 33.

114: Trevelgue Head, St Columb Minor, Cornwall (SW (10) 825630)

Linchpin / T.C.M. / Fig. 41

L 111. Much rusted iron shank with cast bronze terminals. The inverted vase-shaped upper terminal has a horizontal cylindrical perforation. On its top there is a much corroded low relief design that appears to have been triskelar. The lower terminal is shaped like an upturned horse's hoof and fetlock.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 105.

Ward Perkins 1940: 358, 366; 1941; C. Fox 1947a: 78.

115: Wiggington Common, Wiggington, Hertfordshire

Linchpin / A.M.: 1937.297 / Fig. 42

L 108. Wrought iron shank with cast bronze terminals. The baluster-shaped upper terminal has a horizontal cylindrical perforation. The lower part of the upper terminal has a triangular ornamental panel on one face; three hemi-spherical beads are reserved against a hatched field within this panel. The lines of hatching were impressed by punching. There are two incised grooves around the upper part of this terminal. On the top there is a triskele in low relief. The lower terminal is shaped like an upturned horse's hoof and fetlock, and has a low relief S-motif on the upturned face at the bottom. There are pronounced wear-facets on the upper terminal on the face diametrically opposite to the one with the triangular ornamental panel.

Chance find in 1867.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, second series. 4(1867-70): 63; Ward Perkins 1941: 65, Pl. XI; C. Fox 1947a: 78.

4

116: Unknown provenance

Linchpin / A.M.: 1890.15 / Fig. 43

L 130. Wrought iron shank with cast bronze terminals. The socket on the upper terminal is heptagonal in section, while the socket on the lower terminal is octagonal. The inverted vase-shaped upper terminal has a

horizontal cylindrical perforation. Immediately above the socket there is a rib with a groove incised around it. The slightly-domed disc at the top has an S-motif reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel. The lower terminal is shaped like an upturned horse's hoof and fetlock, and has an S-motif reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel on the upturned foot. On one face there are pronounced wear-facets on both terminals.

Nothing is known of the history of the piece.

Henry 1933: Fig. 9.2,4; Ward Perkins 1940: 359, 366; 1941: 65.

117: Unknown provenance.

Linchpin-head / Saffron Walden Museum / Fig. 43

L 69. Fragment of a square-sectioned iron shank fitted into a cast bronze terminal of D-section. The rim at the top has two parallel grooves incised into it. These have been worn away at one point. Through the central part of the terminal there is a horizontal cylindrical perforation. On the curved face there is a panel of insets for champlevé enamel. Most of the enamel has dropped out, but in three of the insets there are fragments of yellow enamel; the other three insets may have held enamel of another colour (red?). On the top of the terminal are the mutilated remnants of a champlevé enamel design; it is not now possible to determine the precise nature of the design. Only one or two fragments of devitrified enamel remain in position.

Nothing is known of its pedigree other than that it was given to the Museum before 1886.

Henry 1933: Fig. 11. 1,2; Ward Perkins 1940: 366; C. Fox 1947a: 78.

118: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

?Linchpin fragments / C.E.M. / Fig. 43

L 84; w 43. Fragment of a ribbed wrought iron shank together with a cast bronze terminal. The socket for the shank extends at least 10 mm into the truncated-conical base of the terminal. At the top of the terminal there is a little knob; at either side there is a circular wing. On each wing there is an S-motif reserved against a field of red enamel and dark blue translucent glass, that is inset into the metal in the champlevé technique. A groove runs down between these two discs and bifurcates, each line curving round the side of the conical socket.

Found above road II in Area A of region 3 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39; the deposit in which the fragments were found was considered to have probably been detritus from the Boudiccan destruction of the settlement.

Ward Perkins 1940: 365; Hawkes and Hull 1947: 331-2, Pl. XCIX.8.

' H O R N - C A P S '

119: Bigbury, Harbledown, Kent (TR (61) 117575)

'Horn-cap' / University Museum, Manchester / Fig. 44

H 83; max. D 78. Incomplete hollow cast bronze terminal of waisted profile with a collar at either end. The terminal is of tripartite construction. The main section consists of the hollow shaft and is slightly expanded at the lower end; except for a separately made closing at the other end of the shaft, the main piece also includes the collar at the upper end. The third piece is fitted onto the lower end, but is incomplete, for half of it has been broken off.

Chance find in the second half of the nineteenth century.

R.A. Smith 1920: 22.

120: River Thames at Brentford, London

'Horn-cap' / L.M.: O.1760 / Fig. 44

H 63; max. D 79. Hollow bronze casting open at the lower end but closed at the other by a thin diaphragm. Just below the narrowest part of the terminal are two diametrically opposed rivet holes each 2 mm D and each drilled through the metal. The casting is a poor one, with many holes in the external surface of the metal; most of these flaws have been filled up with run-in bronze. The upper, concave surface of the diaphragm is embellished with low relief curvilinear ornament, once reserved against a field of red champlevé enamel; fragments of the enamel remained at the time of discovery but have since been lost.

Chance find sometime before 1911.

R.A. Smith 1920: 22, Fig. 22; Leeds 1933a: 58-9, Fig. 23b; C. Fox 1947a: 17, 77; de Navarro 1952: 73, Fig. iv; C. Fox 1958: 3, Pls. 3a-c, 4; Jope 1961b: 78.

121: Buckland Rings, Lyminster, Hampshire (SZ (40) 314968)

'Horn-cap'-fragment / Winchester Museum / Fig. 45 (after Hawkes)

H 19; D 28. Fragment of a hollow bronze casting of perfectly circular section, broken off at the narrower end. The other end expands into a collar, beyond which there projects a ring of narrower diameter. Unlike the rest of the exterior of the object, which has been highly polished, the exterior of this projecting ring has ~~xx~~ been left rough. The ring was originally inserted into the (separately cast) lower collar.

Found in Hawkes' excavations in the hillfort in 1935. From the northern of a pair of post-holes flanking the inner end of the entrance passage on the north-east side of the hillfort. The object's position indicates that it was incorporated in the fill of the post-hole after the post had been removed or had decayed. No associated artifacts.

Hawkes 1937b: 150, 153-4, Fig. 13.

122: Burwell Fen, Burwell, Cambridgeshire

'Horn-cap' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1872.3-29.12 / Fig. 45

H 50; max. D 74. Hollow bronze casting with elaborate mouldings at one end and a chamfer at the other for fitting into a (now lost) collar. A compass-drawn circle (29 mm D) is concentrically placed on the diaphragm that closes the broader end of the object. A conical hollow is placed slightly eccentrically into the diaphragm; there is a barely perceptible narrow ridge around this hollow. The casting is not quite perfect, since there are blow-holes in the external surface of the metal.

Chance find in 1871.

C. Fox 1923; R.A. Smith 1925: 147; V.C.H. Cambridgeshire. I (1938): 297 (Fig. 28 is the Putney 'horn-cap' (No. 133), not, as claimed, the present specimen); C. Fox 1947a: 77.

123: River Thames at Goring, Oxfordshire.

'Horn-cap' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1889. 12-4.2 / Fig. 45

H 67; max. D 91. Hollow bronze casting made in three pieces which are very tightly fitted together: 1) a 32 mm D disc which has a slightly eccentric cup encircled by a low ridge; this piece serves as a diaphragm across the top of piece 2. The latter is a waisted cylinder and has an upper collar. It is chamfered at the bottom, and is fitted into piece 3, the lower collar. A finely incised line runs round the outside of piece 2 at 0.5 mm above the chamfer. Apart from a slight blow-hole on piece 2 at the join with piece 1, all three castings are perfect. The stump of a much rusted iron rod c. 12 mm D is wedged inside the terminal and prevents one from determining the precise thickness of piece 1 and of the upper part of piece 2.

Chance find in or before 1889.

R.A. Smith 1920: 22; C. Fox 1947a: 17, 77.

124: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

'Horn-cap' / Lost / Fig. 46 (after Hoare)

Max. D 95(?). Hollow bronze casting of circular section with elaborate mouldings at either end.

Found in quarrying the southern end of the north-west spur of the hillfort before 1823, "in a gully in the rock, in which were many bones, skulls, lance and spear-heads, with articles of brass and iron, together with many fragments of chariot wheels". These finds included bronze rings, a fragment of a bronze shield rib-sheath (No. 307), and a two-link bit. The deposit may have been a mass war grave, perhaps in one of the rampart ditches, for Hoare also notes that "a skull with a barbed arrow transfixed" was found in the deposit. Found with another 'horn-cap' that is also now lost (No. 125). See also note to No. 127.

Hoare 1827: 41-2, Pl. VI, top left; *Primaeval Antiquities* 1846: 110.

125: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

'Horn-cap' / Lost / Fig. 46 (after Hoare)

Max. D 70(?). Hollow bronze casting of circular section with elaborate mouldings at either end.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 124. See also note to No. 126.

Hoare 1827: 41-2, Pl. VI. top right; Primaeval Antiquities 1846: 110.

126: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

'Horn-cap' / S.C.M. / Fig. 46

H 60; max. D 66. Hollow bronze casting with elaborate mouldings at either end; it is of perfectly circular section. Just above the mouldings at the lower end there is a pair of diametrically opposed holes of 2 mm D, each drilled through the metal. Inside the lower mouldings there is a deposit of iron which prevents one from determining the precise thickness of the metal at that point.

Found in quarrying in the hillfort in 1840. Gray stated that it had been found before 1823, equating it with No. 125. The present specimen was formerly in the possession of Mr Henry Norris of South Petherton, Somerset, whose son, Mr Hugh Norris, gave it to the museum in 1904. It is clear from the Henry Norris' accounts (1853; 1856) that it was found in 1840 with "iron relics, connected with the supposed remains of Roman chariots, ... tires of wheels, bridle-bits, &c., ..."; Norris continues (1853): "Two similar objects of bronze, found there about 1823, are figured in Hoare 1827: Pl. VI, i.e. Nos 124-5. Norris' account is remarkably similar to Hoare's and it might therefore seem that Norris had distinguished two finds when there had been only one. However, the drawings of the two 'horn-caps' published by Hoare show that neither object is the same as the present specimen. It is clear, then, that there was a second discovery in 1840 very similar to the one made before 1823.

Norris 1853; 1856; Proc. Somersetshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc. 32 (1886), Part I: Pl. I. Fig. 6; Gray 1906: 145; R.A. Smith 1920: 22; C. Fox 1947a: 17, 77.

127: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

'Horn-cap' / S.C.M. / Fig. 46

H 39; max. D 72. Hollow bronze casting of circular section, broken off at the narrower end in antiquity. A V-shaped notch that runs around the inside of the hollow shaft near the top and a 20 mm D ragged ring of bronze around the opening in the dishd wider end of the piece suggest that there was once a disc covering the top of the shaft.

Chance find sometime before 1904, when it was presented to the museum. Gray assumed that it was the same piece as No. 124. However, since the present specimen was broken in antiquity whereas No. 124 is complete on the drawing published by Hoare, Gray's assumption is incorrect.

Gray 1906: 145; R.A. Smith 1920: 22; C. Fox 1947a: 17, 77.

128: River Thames at Hammersmith, London

'Horn-cap' / G.M.: 195 / Fig. 45

H 42; max. D 79. Hollow bronze casting closed at one end by means of a separately cast bronze circular diaphragm. In the centre of this disc there is a shallow cup with a 1 mm D hole drilled right through the metal; around the hollow there is a low flat-topped ridge. The lower end of the object is chamfered, and was originally fitted into a (now missing) collar.

Chance find before 1903.

Guildhall Museum Catalogue (London, 1903): 10, no. L.C. 115.

129: High Cross, ?Claybrooke Parva, Leicestershire.

'Horn-cap' / L.J.W.: 2212-1849 / Fig. 45

H 70; D 90. Hollow bronze casting of perfectly circular section made of three separately cast pieces fitted together: 1) the hollow stem and the upper collar, 2) the lower collar, and 3) a disc with a central cup set into the upper collar. The joint between the first and third pieces was hammered down with a chisel-ended tool which has impressed many facets that are each about 2 mm long. The base of piece 1 was hammered over the inside of the top of piece 2. Piece 1 is badly corroded, especially on the top, and is made of a different alloy to piece 3, as they have differently-coloured patinas: 1 is greenish, 3 brownish. On top of piece 2 there are two long thin perforations; it is probable that these are casting-flaws that have been aggravated by corrosion. Eccentrically placed in the cup on piece 3 is a round facet made with a centre-punch.

Chance find from the area of the intersection of the Fosse Way and Watling Street in or before 1849.

Browne 1888: 24, Pl. II, Fig. 2; R.A. Smith 1920: 22; Blank 1970: 15.

130: Horton, Dorset

'Horn-cap' / D.C.M.: 1875.1.11 / Fig. 45

H 41; max. D 84. Incomplete hollow bronze casting broken off at the lower end. It was cast in two pieces which were subsequently fitted together: a 55 mm D disc forms a diaphragm across the top of the hollow shaft. Drilled through the middle of the disc are three holes: one (1 mm D) is exactly central, whilst the other two (each 1.5 mm D) are diametrically opposed on either side of the central hole, at respectively 2.5 and 3 mm centres from it. Near the present base of the terminal a 2.5 mm D hole is drilled through the metal (its pair, diametrically opposed is now missing since the broken-off edge is above it); a pin was formerly threaded through these holes.

Chance find.

Wheeler 1943: 274; C. Fox 1947a: 17, 77.

131: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

'Horn-cap' / N.M.W.: 44.32.41 / Fig. 47

H 58; max. D 52. Hollow bronze casting open at the lower end but closed at the other by a thin separately cast diaphragm. This diaphragm is circular and its perimeter is defined by a line of punched dots. The circle encloses a swastika made up of lines and areas of punched dots.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 15-9, 27, 77, Pls IX, XV, No. 41; 1958: 28, 120, Fig. 15; Piggott 1969: 379-80.

132: Maiden Castle, Winterbourne St Martin, Dorset (SY (30) 669885)

'Horn-cap' / D.C.M. / Fig. 47

H 52; max. D 68. Hollow bronze casting of circular section, made in two pieces. A 22 mm D disc (with a central hole 1 mm D) is placed in the diaphragm across the top of the hollow shaft. A 2 mm D bronze pin, of which only a short length survives, is threaded through the narrowest part of the 'horn-cap' through a pair of diametrically opposed drilled holes; the pin helped to hold the 'horn-cap' onto the wooden shaft of which the stump is preserved.

Found in the Maiden Castle Excavation Committee's excavations of 1934-7. From the "early Belgic level" on site L, dated by Wheeler to c. 25 - 45 A.D. It was found with several iron rings, many iron and bronze fragments and incomplete pony leg-bones.

Wheeler 1943: 274, Fig. 90.6, Pl. XXIX.B.1; C. Fox 1947a: 17, 77.

133: River Thames at Putney, London.

'Horn-cap' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1863.9-17.1-2 / Fig. 47

Terminal: H 93; max. D 96; disc: H 7; D 28. Hollow bronze casting open at both ends. Just below the narrowest point, there are two diametrically opposed rivet holes, each drilled through the metal and each just over 2.5 mm D. Passing through these holes is a 2.5 mm D bronze rivet for holding the 'horn-cap' in position. Separately made and loosely fitting into the upper part of the terminal, there is a small dome, sunk from a sheet bronze disc; -- punch facets are clearly visible on its concave rear-surface. The convex surface is ornamented with a compass-drawn scroll design which is set in partial relief; the surface of the metal has been chamfered by grinding and punching along the lines of the design. Around the perimeter of the disc is a 1 mm W band defined by an incised line; the band is interrupted at intervals of 4 to 5 mm, by pairs of transversely incised grooves; each of these grooves is no more than 0.5 mm away from the other. In the centre of the disc there is a 2 mm D drilled hole, in which there was once a tapering bronze pin 30 mm L; the pin has been lost since 1925.

Chance find in 1863.

R.A. Smith 1920: 22; 1925: 146-7, Fig. 171; C. Fox 1947a: 77.

134: Windsor, Berkshire

'Horn-cap' / Lost / Fig. 47 (after Stukeley)

Hollow bronze casting with a moulded collar at either end.

Found by chance in 1708 under a stone on St Leonard's Hill, allegedly associated with the Society of Antiquaries of London's Roman bronze lamp and other bronze objects.

Stukeley 1718: 12, Fig.; C. Fox 1947a: 17, 77.

135: Woolley Down, Chaddleworth, Berkshire

'Horn-cap' / Newbury Museum / Fig. 47 (after Peake and Padel)

H 25. Fragment of the waisted hollow cast bronze shaft of a 'horn-cap'. The fragment is chamfered at its lower end, for insertion into a now lost collar. There is a hole on the fragment. The bronze pin that originally passed through the hole is preserved; it is 21 mm long.

Found with a bent iron spearhead in Peake and Padel's excavation of Barrow II.

Peake and Padel 1934: 34, Pl. II. Fig. 2.

BALUSTER FERRULES

136A: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

Baluster ferrule / C.E.M. / Fig. 48

H 43. Hollow bronze casting of circular section with a wider opening at one end than at the other. It is centrally waisted, and has a rib, largely worn away, around the upper part.

Found in Boudiccan destruction-rubbish on Site A1 of Region 3 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 332, Fig. 60.3.

136B: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

Baluster ferrule / C.E.M. / Fig. 48

H 32. Hollow bronze casting of circular section and of sinuous profile with several bevelled mouldings around it. It is solid at one end and open at the other.

Found in the same deposit as No. 136A.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 332, Pl. C.5.

136C: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 986258)

Baluster ferrule / C.E.M. / Fig. 48

H 34. Hollow bronze casting of circular section with a wider opening at one end than at the other. It is centrally waisted, with a rib around the upper part, and has bevels here and elsewhere.

Found in pit F7 in Area A of Region 1 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39; other finds from the pit date it to Period IV of the site's occupation, dated by the excavators to 49-61 A.D.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 332, Pl. C.6.

137A: Colne Fen, Colne, Huntingdonshire (TL (52) 386778)

Baluster ferrule / Norris Museum, St Ives, Hunts / Fig. 48

H 31. Hollow bronze casting of waisted profile and of circular section. It is open at the wider end, and closed, except for a square hole, at the other.

Found with two other ferrules (Nos 137B, C) and two linchpin heads (Nos 106-7) in ploughing a field immediately south of Colne Long Drove in about 1932.

Tebbutt and Fox 1961: 236, Pl. XLV.3.

137B: Colne Fen, Colne, Huntingdonshire (TL (52) 386778)

Baluster ferrule / Norris Museum, St Ives, Huntingdonshire / Fig. 48

H 30. Hollow bronze casting of waisted profile and of circular section, open at the wider end, and with a rectangular opening at the other. Much bronze has been run-in inside, as the original casting was a poor one, the metal being very thin and having several holes.

Found with two other ferrules (Nos 137A, C) and two linchpin heads (Nos 106-7) in ploughing a field immediately south of Colne Long Drove in about 1932.

Tebbutt and Fox 1961: 236, Pl. XLV.4.

137C: Colne Fen, Colne, Huntingdonshire (TL (52) 386778)

Baluster ferrule / Norris Museum, St Ives, Huntingdonshire / Fig. 48

H 30. Hollow bronze casting of waisted profile and of circular section; the narrower end is closed and has a small central pit, of 2 mm D, drilled into it. The other end has a ragged opening which was originally square as inside the piece there is the stump of an iron shank of square section.

Found with two other ferrules (Nos 137A, B) and two linchpin heads (Nos 106-7) in ploughing a field immediately south of Colne Long Drove in about 1932.

Tebbutt and Fox 1961: 236, Pl. XLV.5.

138A: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Baluster ferrule / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 49

H 48. Hollow bronze casting, of waisted profile and circular section, open at either end.

From a hoard of metal and other objects found by chance in a cauldron (No. 429) in 1897 between the east end of the former Half-Moon Plantation and the site of St Helen's Oratory (R.R. Clarke 1935: 206).

R.A. Smith 1909b: 151.

138B: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Baluster ferrule / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 49

H 46. Hollow bronze casting, of waisted profile and circular section, open at either end. Its surface is rough, not having been polished up after casting -- therefore unfinished?

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 151, Fig. 4.

139A-F: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Six baluster ferrules / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855. 5-19.11-16 / Fig. 48

Six hollow castings of bronze, of waisted profile and circular section.

- A: H 41. Square hole at narrower end, open at the other.
- B: H 47. Square hole at narrower end, open at the other. Part of side at broader end broken away.
- C: H 46. Square hole at narrower end, open at the other which is slightly damaged.
- D: H 42. Square hold at narrower end, open at the other which is slightly damaged. At the narrower end there are the remains of an iron shank of square section.
- E: H 43. Narrower section badly cracked in two places, the end being almost completely missing. Open at the broader end. Iron shank of square section rusted inside.
- F: H 43. Closed at the narrower end, open at the other. Broken and badly rusted iron shank of square section inside.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72.

Harrod 1855: 456, Pl. XXXVIII. Figs 2 and 3; R.R. Clarke 1940: 68-9, 110, Pl. XVIII.4.

NAVE - BONDS

140: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Nave-bond / N.M.W.: 44.32.35 / Fig. 49

D 130. Cast bronze hoop originally circular but distorted on discovery, with two pronounced ridges. Between the latter are two bevels. The flanges on the outer edges each have an outer incised groove and a band of transverse punched parallel lines between the groove and ridge.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 13-5, 61, 65, 76, Pls VII, XVIII, No. 35.

141: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Nave-bond / N.M.W.: 44.32.36 / Fig. 49

D 130. Cast bronze hoop originally circular but distorted on discovery, with two pronounced ridges. Of thinner metal than No. 140. The flanges on the outer edges each have an outer incised groove and a band of transverse punched parallel lines between the groove and the ridge.

For details of discovery etc., see Note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 13-5, 61, 76, Pls VII, XVIII, No. 36.

142: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Nave-bond / N.M.W.: 44.32.37 / Fig. 49 (after Fox)

D 132. Cast bronze hoop with a single ridge and plain flanges on either side.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 13-5, 61, 76, Pl. XVIII, No. 37.

143: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Nave-bond / N.M.W.: 44.32.38 / Fig. 49 (after Fox)

D 136 (approx.). Cast bronze hoop originally circular but distorted on discovery, with two pronounced ridges and plain flanges.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 13-5, 60-1, 76, Pl. XVIII, No. 38.

144: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Nave-bond / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.129-31 / Not illustrated.

W 54. Three continuous fragments of a complete cast bronze nave-bond, now flattened out; measurement shows that the overall diameter was 132 mm since the circumference = 414 mm. In section the bond is flat with slightly expanded edges. There is no ornament.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Unpublished.

145: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Nave-bond / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 50

D 140 (probably); W 45. Two contiguous fragments making up just over half of a flattened out cast bronze nave-bond. Running down the middle is a raised rib; a small ridge runs along each edge. The metal ranges from 0.5 mm thick at the centre to 0.9 mm elsewhere.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

Unpublished.

146: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Nave-bond / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 50

D 140; inner D 137; W 55. Cast bronze hoop of sinuous profile folded up on itself as scrap. Eight parallel grooves are traced around the hoop. On each side the outer pair of grooves frames a band of punched herring-bone ornament. The metal varies from 0.65 mm thick at the centre to 1.4 mm thick at the edges.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

Unpublished.

147: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Four nave-bonds / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.220 / Not illustrated

D 140-5; W 70. Four plain cast bronze nave-bonds, 140 mm D at one side, 145 mm D at the other; two are of metal 1.1 to 1.45 mm thick, the other two are of metal 0.8 to 1.2 mm thick.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

Unpublished.

148: Read's Cavern, Burrington (ST (31) 468584)

Four nave-bonds / U.B.S.S.M. /Not illustrated.

Internal D circa 124. Parts of four double-ribbed bronze nave-bonds. On discovery they were complete but were severely damaged by enemy action during World War II. Two of them are of thicker metal than the other two.

Found in Palmer's excavations within the cave (then known as the 'Keltic Cavern') in 1919; other finds from the cave included part of the side-ring of a three-link bit, a spiral finger-ring, an iron handle, and LPRIA pottery related to that found at Glastonbury.

Palmer 1922: 13, Pl. IX; C. Fox 1947a: 76-7; Corcoran 1956: 49-50.

B R I D L E - B I T S

149: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Three-link bit side-ring / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 57

Original D 79. Fragment of a bit side-ring of iron sheathed in a strip of sheet bronze whose long edges but-join on the outside. The iron has been corroded away preferentially. The joint of the sheath has been crimped by alternate punching on either side. One third of the way round there is a circular stop-stud with an incised dot and circle.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations of 1904 on the 'first floor' of Mound LV, 7 ft 6 in. south-east of the central picket.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 228, Pl. XLIV. E 194.

150: Hagbourne Hill, West Hagbourne, Berkshire (SU (41) 497869)

Three-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1861.9-20.1 / Fig. 52, Plate IA

L 214; side-links 62 and 61 L; centre-link 69 L; side-ring 73 by 77; mouthpiece 125. The links are of cast bronze; the side-links (and possibly the centre-link too) are hollow-cast. The ring-carrier of one of the side-links has two curving-sided triangular panels outlined and joined by incised lines; the panels are filled with matted hatching. The lines of hatching and those that define the panels are made up of tiny contiguous facets impressed with a round-ended punch (Plate). A double-ribbed moulding encircles the middle of the centre-links; the grooves defining the ribs were sharpened up after casting. The surviving side-ring is made from an iron bar bent to shape and sheathed with a strip of sheet bronze, whose long edges butt-join on the inside of the ring. Around the outside are two narrow parallel ridges defined by three incised grooves. On either side of the ring-carrier is a spherical stop-stud made in one piece with a bronze pin which passes through the side-ring.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 31. Another identical bit, of which one side-ring is missing (B.M.P.R.B.: 1861. 9+20.2), was found with it and was doubtless its pair.

King 1812; 348-9, No. 1, Pl. L; Peake 1931: 65; Leeds 1933a: 26-7, 113, 117-8; Ward Perkins 1939: 177, 180, 189-90, 192, Pl. XIX.2; C. Fox 1947a: 82.

151: Harborough Cave, Brassington, Derbyshire

Three-link bit side-ring / Heathcote Museum, Birchover / Not illustrated

D 70. Broken penannular iron ring sheathed in a strip of sheet bronze. There are two spherical stop-knobs one on each side of the opening.

Found in W.S. Fox's excavations within the cave in 1907; its precise context was not recorded.

R.A. Smith 1909c: 102, Fig. 3.

152: Hengistbury Head, Bournemouth, Hampshire (SZ (40) 170908)

Three-link bit / Red House Museum, Christchurch: dA6/¹⁹⁵⁹ Fig. 53, Plate JB

L (c.) 280; side-links 60 and 61 L; centre-link 69 L; side-rings c. 75 D; mouthpiece 129. The links are of cast bronze; the side-links (and possibly the centre-link too) are hollow-cast. The single-rib moulding around the middle of the centre-link is defined by incised grooves. The ring-carriers of the side-links are ornamented differently; this asymmetry suggests that the bit was one of a pair. One ring-carrier is ornamented on the end-face with a curving low relief scroll design, consisting of swelling threads and blobs. The surface of the bronze is here too greatly pitted by corrosion and too drastically cleaned to say much of the technique of the ornamentation, but it is probable that it was sharpened up after casting. The end-face of the other ring-carrier has a projecting cup which once held a circular stud; the outer edge of this cup is ornamented with 12 separately made little knobs (of which one is now missing) riveted into position (Plate). The side-rings have now disintegrated. Each was made of an iron bar bent to shape and sheathed with a strip of sheet bronze, whose long edges butt-join on the inside of the ring. On the outer edge of each ring two parallel crimped ribs are just visible; each rib was crimped by alternate punching on either side. On either side of the ring-carrier there was a bronze stop-stud on each of the side-rings. The slightly waisted and cupped studs were separately made and were held in position by separately made bronze pins which passed through both the studs and the rings.

Found in H. St G. Gray's excavations of 1921 in the settlement east of 'Double Dykes' between Warren Hill and Christchurch Harbour. Its context is not known, since the excavation was never published.

Ward Perkins 1939: 180, 191, Pl. XVII, upper and middle; C. Fox 1947a: 32, 82; R.R. Clarke 1951b: 219; Barber and Megaw 1963: 213.

153: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Three-link bit / N.M.W.: 44.32.50 / Fig. 54

L 281; side-links 68 and 70 L; centre-link 27 L; side-rings 85 and 90 D; mouthpiece 109. The side-links are of cast bronze. The original centre-link has been replaced with a simple iron loop. The side-links are now tubular, each constructed of a strip of sheet bronze bent to shape, its long edges butt-joined in the inside. These rings are in fact the sheaths of iron rings, the latter having been corroded away, preferentially. On either side of both ring-carriers is a spherical bronze stop-stud held in position by a bronze pin passing through both the stud and the ring.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 27-33, 61, 63, 65, 66, 81, Pls. VIII, XXIII, No. 50; R.R. Clarke 1951b: 219; C. Fox 1958: Fig. 64.

154: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Three-link bit / N.M.W.: 44.32.51 / Fig. 55

L 298; side-links 66 and 99 L; centre-link 58 L; side-rings 92 D; mouthpiece 126. The links are of cast bronze. The inner perforations of the side-links and the perforations of the centre-link have pronounced wear facets on their edges. The side-links are asymmetric, suggesting that the bit was one of a pair. Projecting from the end of them is a cupped disc which once held as ornamental stud. The disc was separately made and was riveted onto the knob that projects from the end of the ring-carrier. The end of the rivet inside the cup is squared. The rim of the disc is embellished with incised arches of which the springers are marked by punched impressions. The side-rings are now tubular, and are each constructed of a strip of sheet bronze bent to shape, its long edges butt-joined on the inside. These rings are in fact sheaths for iron rings that have been corroded away preferentially. Originally, there was a bronze stop-stud on either side of each ring-carrier; only one now survives, being held in position by a bronze pin that passes through both it and the ring.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 27-33, 60, 61, 63, 65, 66, 81, Pls IX, XXIV, No. 51;
R.R. Clarke 1951b: 219; C. Fox 1958: 55, 99, Figs. 39, 64, Pl. 5b.

155: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Three-link bit side-ring / N.M.W.: 44.32.52 / Fig. 51

D 90. Penannular tubular bronze ring, now slightly distorted. It is constructed of a strip of sheet bronze bent to shape, its long edges butt-joined on the inside. The ring is in fact the sheath of an iron ring that has been corroded away preferentially. On either side of the opening, there is a spherical bronze stop-stud held in position by a bronze pin that passes through both it and the ring.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 27-33, 61, 63, 81, Pl. XXII, No. 52.

156: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Three-link bit side-ring / N.M.W.: 44.294.10 / Fig. 51

D91-6. Tubular penannular bronze ring, now slightly distorted. It is constructed of a strip of sheet bronze bent to shape, its long edges butt-joined on the inside. The ring is in fact the sheath of an iron ring that has been corroded away preferentially. Originally on both sides (but now only on one side) of the opening, there was a spherical bronze stop-stud held in position by a bronze pin that passed through both it and the ring.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 27, 28, 60, 61, 63, 95, Pl. XXIX, No. 129.

157: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Two three-link bit side-rings / N.M.W.: 44.32.53-4 / Fig. 51

D 76. Two penannular tubular bronze rings, now slightly distorted. Each is constructed of a strip of sheet bronze bent to shape, its long edges butt-joined on the inside. The rings are the sheaths of iron rings that have been corroded away preferentially. Each ring was originally provided with a pair of stop-studs, one on each side of the opening. These were held in position by pins set in the outer pair of holes in each ring. The inner pair of holes originally probably overlapped each other, and were probably used to take a rivet that held the ends of ring together.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 27-33, 61, 63, 81, Pl. XXVI, Nos. 53-4.

158: Old Windsor, Berkshire

Three-link bit / L.M.: 49/107.880 / Fig. 56

L 271; side-links 68 L; centre-link 62 L; side-rings 73 by 80; mouthpiece 125. The links and side-rings are of cast bronze. Each of the two elliptical side-rings has a pair of circular settings for ornamental studs. On one of the rings, the holes, that held pins for the attachment of the studs, pass right through the metal; in one of these holes, the pin is still in position. In the other ring, the holes do not pass right through the metal. The side-links are cast onto the rings. Both links have settings for studs, but, while one link has incised ornament, the other has low relief ornament. This asymmetry suggests that the bit was one of a pair. A single-ribbed moulding runs around the middle of the central link; the moulding is defined by incised grooves. The inner perforations of the side-links and the perforations on the central link are slightly worn by use.

Found in the River Thames in 1897.

Barber and Megaw 1963.

159: Ringstead, Norfolk (TF (53) 715420)

Three-link bit / N.C.M.: 1.77.950 / Fig. —

L 260; side-links 61 L; side-rings 76 and 82 D; mouthpiece 108. The side-rings are of iron sheathed in sheet bronze; the long edges of the bronze strips are butt-joined on the inside. Around the outer edge of each ring is a low relief rib defined by two parallel incised grooves; the rib has been crimped by alternate punching on either side. Next to the ring-carriers, the crimped rib is replaced by pointed oval panels that contain incised curvilinear ornament. In rusting, the iron has broken through the sheaths in several places. On either side of the ring-carrier, there is a decorated stop-stud which is integrally cast with a pin that holds it in position on the side-ring. These studs are of different designs; those on

one of the rings have a trilobate motif enclosed within a circular ridge, while the ones on the other ring (one of them has been broken off and is now missing) are spherical and bear low relief motifs including berried rosettes and comma- and scroll-motifs; the ornament of the latter knobs differs in detail. The side-links are of hollow-cast bronze, and have been cast onto the side-rings. The ring-carriers bear low relief ornament that has been sharpened up after casting. The layout of the ornament on each ring-carrier is different. The centre-link is also of hollow cast bronze, and has a central single-ribbed moulding around it; the moulding is defined by incised grooves.

From a hoard of metalwork discovered as a result of ploughing in March 1950. The hoard also included another almost identical bit (N.C.M.: 2.77. 950) which was doubtless its pair. This second bit differs only in that the ornament on the ring-carriers is a mirror-image of the ornament on No. 159. Nos. 200 and 327 were also found in this hoard.

R.R. Clarke 1951b: 216-9, Pls XVI, left, and XVII.a; C. Fox 1958: 44-5, 56, Fig. 21b, Pl. 28a; Barber and Megaw 1963: 211, 212, 213.

160: Swanton Morley, Norfolk (TG (63) 030163)

Three-link bit / N.C.M.: 72.960 / Fig. 58

L 254; side-links 58L; centre-link 64 L; side-rings 86 D; mouthpiece 108. The side-rings are of iron fusion-plated with bronze of which much has now been forced off owing to the rusting of the iron. The bronze side-links were cast onto the side-rings. The centre-link, also of cast bronze, has a double-ribbed moulding around it in the middle.

Chance find in March 1960 in Calves Close Field at a point about 600 yards S.S.E. of Park Farm.

B. Green 1962.

161: Ulceby-on-Humber, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

Three-link bit fragment / Liverpool Museum / Fig.

Side-ring 80 by 75. Original length of bit c. 290; original length of mouthpiece c. 155. Badly damaged iron side-ring sheathed in a strip of sheet bronze, whose long edges are butt-joined on the inside. The ends of the bar of which the ring is made, meet inside the ring-carrier of the side-link. Around the outer edge of the ring are two parallel ribs defined by incised grooves; the ribs have each been crimped by alternate punching on either side. This punching caused a weak point between the ribs, so that, when the iron expanded in rusting, the bronze split there. Close to the ring-carrier the ribs are replaced by hear-circular decorative panels that enclose S-like incised scrolls reserved against a background of hatching; each line of hatching is composed of a series of tiny contiguous punched impressions. On either side of the ring-carrier is a circular stop-stud cast integrally with a bronze pin that passes through the ring to hold the stud in position.

The upper surface of each stud is embellished with a berried rosette enclosed within a circular ridge. The ring-carrier is all that remains of the side-link of the bit; the link is of hollow cast bronze, and was cast onto the side-ring. It bears low relief wandering tendrils enclosing curving-sided triangular areas of which two are filled with hatched lines, each line made up of a series of tiny continuous punched impressions.

From a hoard of metal objects discovered while excavating a railway-cutting in about 1847. The hoard also contained two complete electrum loop-terminal torcs and a fragment of a third, part of a gold ?bracelet, the rest of No.161. This last item, No. 161, and another identical but incomplete bit formed a pair. Only No. 161 survives of this pair of bits. Previous writers have always assumed that No. 161 was part of a third bit, but, to judge from the illustration published by Cumming, it is apparent that the broken edges of the two illustrated pieces matched each other. They are thus reconstructed as a single bit in Fig. .

Cumming 1859: 227-8, Pl. 22, Fig. 2; Leeds 1933a: 26-7, 34; 1933b: 466, Pl. LXXXI.1; Phillips 1935: 105-7, Pl. XXII.A; Ward Perkins 1939: 181, Fig. 6; R.R. Clarke 1951b: 216, 218, 219; C. Fox 1958: 35-6, Figs. 21a and b, Pl. 24.

162: Walthamstow, London.

Three-link bit / L.M. / Fig. 60

L 297; side-links 74 and 75 L; centre-link 78 L; side-rings 77 by 79 and 72 by 80 respectively; mouthpiece 150. The side-rings are each made of a bar of iron bent to shape, its ends butt-joined inside the ring-carrier. Each ring is sheathed in a strip of sheet bronze, whose long edges butt-join on the inside. Round the outer edge of each ring is a narrow rib, defined by incised lines, which expands into pointed oval panels at either side of the ring-carrier. Each panel is outlined by a rib and contains a curvilinear design reserved against a field of hatching. Each stroke of the hatching is made up of a series of contiguous tiny punch facets. The outlines of the reserved motifs are followed by lines of spaced punch facets on either side of the ring-carrier each ring had a decorative stud to prevent the ring from turning. Only one stud survives; it is of bronze and is cast in one piece with the rivet that holds it onto the ring. The links are of cast bronze, measurements of the two side ones showing that they could have been (and most probably were) cast in moulds invested around the same model. The centre-link has a swelling in the middle, which is defined on either side by an incised line. There are a few small blow-holes in the centre-link.

Chance find.

Ward Perkins 1939: 173, 176-7, 180, 181, 188-90, 192, Fig. 3, Pls. XVII, XVIII; R.R. Clarke 1951b: 218, 219; Barber and Megaw 1963: 208, 211-3.

163: ?West Coker, Somerset (ST (31) 5213)

Three-link bit side-ring / Yeovil Museum / Fig. 57

D 94. Fragment of a tubular side-ring, constructed from a strip of beaten sheet bronze bent to shape so that its long edges are butt-joined on the inside. One end is original while the other is broken off. The piece was probably originally the sheath of an iron ring that has now been corroded away preferentially. Close to the original end of the fragment are two small diametrically opposed rivet holes; they probably held a rivet that held together the two ends of the rod that formed the ring. A little further round the ring are two more diametrically opposed holes but of larger size; these probably held the rivet of a stop-stud. The surface of the ring is embellished with false relief curvilinear ornament formed by tooling down the surface of the field against which it is reserved. Much of the ornament is very difficult to discern, since the surface of the metal has been worn smooth.

Possibly from the Roman site at Chessels. Its context is not known, but it may have been associated with three bronze rings, two of which are penannular and may also be snaffle-bit side-rings, and a sheet bronze amount of unknown purpose.

C. Fox 1952a: 109-11, Pl. V; Atkinson and Piggott 1955: 228, 234; C. Fox 1958: 14, Fig. 10.

164: Leicester (SK (43) 582045)

'Derivative-three-link' bit side-ring / L.J.W.: 62.1876 / Fig. 61

L 76; D 66. Incomplete cast bronze side-ring flat that is at the back and that has mouldings and incised ornament at the front. Part of the loop that protrudes from the ring has broken off and is now missing. Since the original surface of the metal has been removed by overcleaning, it is not now possible to see how much of the detail was sharpened up or added after casting.

Found at a depth of 5 feet in a sewer trench in Bath Lane in 1876; this street is within the area of the Roman cantonal capital, RATAE CORITANORVM.

Trans. Leicestershire Archit. Archaeol. Soc. 5 (1882): 41; Browne 1888: 25; MacGregor 1962: 23, note 3; Blank 1970: 15, Ill. 11.

165: Saham Toney, Norfolk (TF (53) 924040 approx.)

'Derivative-three-link' bit side-ring / N.C.M.: 66.47 / Fig. 6

L 113; W 74. Cast bronze ring with tangential strut, and with a short projecting shank that ends in a loop. There are insets for enamel (now all missing) on the shank, on the adjacent part of the ring and on the tangential cross-strut. The piece has been badly corroded and drastically cleaned. There are, however, no signs of wear; it is therefore probable that the piece was new when deposited.

From a hoard of bronzes found by chance near the 'High Banks' earthwork.

Norfolk Archaeol. 2 (1849): 398-400, Fig. 3; V.C.H. Norfolk. I (1901):

273, plate, bottom right; Henry 1933: 100, Fig. 19.4, top; Ward Perkins 1939: 183; R.R. Clarke 1940: 70, 100-1.

166A: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

'Derivative-three-link' bit side-ring / N.M.W.: 04.125 / Fig. 62

L 93; W 70. Nearly complete cast bronze side-ring with ornamental internal ring and projecting loop. The loop is of circular section, whereas the rest of the piece has a convex obverse and a flat reverse. The internal ring, the half-dome that it encloses, and the strut that leads from the ring towards the projecting loop are embellished with insets for champlevé enamel; only a few very decayed fragments of this are preserved. In view of the lack of tool-marks in the insets, it seems probable that they were cut out of the model from which the ring was cast rather than excised after casting.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85. No. 166A is probably part of the same bit as No. 166B.

J.R. Allen 1905: 131, 133, Fig. 2; Leeds 1933a: 103, Pl. II.4; Ward Perkins 1939: 183; Grimes 1951: 223, No. 694.125, Fig. 40.1; C. Fox 1958: 129, Fig. 78.1.

166B: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

'Derivative-three-link' bit side-ring / N.M.W.: 04.126 / Fig. 62

66 by 71. Fragment of a cast bronze side-ring with short projecting loop and ornamented internally with an S-motif. The loop is of circular section, whereas the rest of the piece is of plano-convex section, being flat at the back. The S-motif has a half-dome at either end; the S and the strut that leads from it towards the projecting loop, are embellished with insets for champlevé enamel of which none remains. Since there are no tool-marks in the insets, it is probable that the latter were formed before casting.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85. No. 166B is probably part of the same bit as No. 166A.

J.R. Allen 1905: 131, 133, Fig. 3; Ward Perkins 1939: 183; Grimes 1951: 223, No. 694.126, Fig. 40.2; C. Fox 1958: 129, Fig. 78.2.

167: Elveden, Suffolk.

Two-link bit fragment / C.U.M.A.E. / Fig. 63

25 by 19. Fragment of the cast bronze ring-carrier of a two-link bit. There is a groove close to the outer edge of each 'ear'.

Chance find; the circumstances of its discovery are not known.

Ward Perkins 1939: 173, 175; R.R. Clarke 1940: 71, 107, Pl. XIV.4.

168: Llanaber, Merionethshire (SH (23) 613205 approx.)

Two-link bit fragments / B.M.P.R.B.: 1919.11-13.1-4 / Figs. 64 (A and D)

Four fragments of a pair of identical cast bronze two-link bits. Each piece consists of a side-ring threaded through a fragment of a link.

A: Link-fragment 55 L; ring 56 by 58.

B: Link-fragment 40 L; ring 60 D.

C: Link-fragment 38 L; ring 56 by 58.

D: Link-fragment 36 L; ring 59 D.

The rings of B and D each have a dog-leg in them.

Chance find near Carneddau Hengwm hillfort.

Ward Perkins 1939: 175, Fig. 2; Bowen and Gresham 1967: 175, Fig. 68.

169: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Two-link bit / N.M.W.: 44.32.58 / Fig. 65

L 307; sinister link 73 L; dexter link 75 L; sinister side-ring 100 by 97; dexter side-ring 100 D; mouthpiece 107. Cast bronze. The link-shanks are square in section, although the corners are rounded. The ring-carriers have squared lateral flanges. Both the inner and the outer perforations of the links have pronounced wear-facets. There are casting-flaws on the central ring of the dexter link.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 27, 29, 61, 83, Pls VIII, XXVI, No. 58.

170: Lydney Park, Lydney, Gloucestershire (SO (32) 616027)

Two-link bit / Lord Bledisloe, Lydney Park / Fig. 3

L 65. Incomplete cast bronze link of a two-link snaffle bit. In section the shank is square with bevelled corners. Both the centre-ring and the ring-carrier are incomplete, but the parts of each that remain have pronounced wear facets at the outer ends of their perforations. The ring-carrier has a series of incised parallel grooves butting against an outward-pointing V. The outer edges of the carrier are transversely nicked with a chisel-ended punch at approximately 1 mm intervals.

From Wheeler's excavations of 1928-9 on the Roman temple site within the pre-Roman hillfort. From the site of the 'Guest-house'. According to Wheeler it was found in the 'surface soil'; this presumably means the topsoil above the structure.

Wheeler and Wheeler 1932: 83, Fig. 18, No. 59.

171: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.64 / Fig. 66

L 238; links 67 L; sinister side-ring 71 D; dexter side-ring 73 D; mouthpiece 94. Cast bronze. The shanks are cross-shaped in section. Each ring-carrier has a pair of lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The insides of the 'ears' are cross-scored, perhaps as a key for enamel. The spaces between the arms of the cross-shaped shank may also have been filled with enamel. There are slight wear facets in both the inner and the outer perforations.

For details of its discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is another identical snaffle in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.73), which was doubtless its pair. It has the following measurements: L 238; sinister link 65 L; dexter link 68 L; sinister side-ring 74 D; dexter side-ring 72 D; mouthpiece 92.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3; Ward Perkins 1939: 175-6.

172: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.66 / Fig. 67

L 234; sinister link 74 L; dexter link 70 L; side-rings 70 D; mouthpiece 94. Cast bronze. The shanks are diamond-shaped in section. Each ring-carrier has a pair of sharply pointed lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The ridge between them is pointed and expands in width as they contract. On each face of each 'ear' there is a diagonal crimped rib, formed by incising two parallel grooves 1 mm apart and by alternate punching on either side of the rib thus defined with a round-ended tool at intervals of 0.5 mm. The centre rings are each ornamented on the outside with two grooves which diverge towards the shank. Grooves also border each 'ear' of the ring-carriers, and the V-shaped mouldings at either end of the shank. Both the inner and the outer perforations have slight wear facets.

For details of its discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is another identical bit in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.67), which was doubtless its pair. It has the following measurements: L 238; sinister link 74 L; dexter link 72 L; side-rings 71 D; mouthpiece 96.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3; Ward Perkins 1939: 175-6.

173: Polden Hill(s), Somerset.

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.69 / Fig. 68

L 240; sinister link 67 L; dexter link 68 L; side-rings 72 D; mouthpiece 96. Cast bronze. The shanks are cross-shaped in section. At either end of the shank there is a rib moulding which is transversely nicked at approximately 1 mm intervals with a chisel-ended punch. Each ring-carrier has a pair of lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The ridge between them expands in width as they contract. Each 'ear' is ornamented with a pair of circular insets (probably drilled) filled with red enamel in the champlevé technique; they are immediately adjacent to one another and are framed by incised lines. To either side of the pair is an incised curving-sided triangle filled with impressed dots. Both the inner and the outer perforations have pronounced wear facets.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is another identical bit in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.68), which was doubtless its pair. It has the following measurements: L 237; links 68 L; sinister side-ring 72 D; dexter side-ring 71 D; mouthpiece 94.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3, Pl. XIX. Fig. 1; R.A. Smith 1925: 143, Fig. 162; Ward Perkins 1939: 175-6.

174: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.70/ Fig. 69

L 234; sinister link 65 L; dexter link 71 L; sinister side-ring 69 x 70; dexter side-ring 68 x 72; mouthpiece 92. Cast bronze. The shanks are X-shaped in section. Each ring-carrier has a pair of lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The ridge between them expands in width as they contract. Each 'ear' is ornamented with a groove close to the outer edge and with two circular insets (drilled out with a bit that had a small central guiding-point); much of their red enamel filling is missing. Both the inner and the outer perforations have pronounced wear facets. The outer perforations, originally circular, have worn to a rounded-triangular profile, the base of the triangle being at the outer end of the ring-carrier.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is another identical (though incomplete) bit in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.76), which was doubtless its pair. The dexter side-ring and the outer half of the dexter link are missing. A single bronze ring from the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.81) may, however, be the missing side-ring.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.1; C. Fox 1958: 126, Pl. 72d.

175: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.74 / Fig. 70

L 224; links 66 L; sinister side-ring 69 D; dexter side-ring 67 x 69; mouthpiece 84. Cast bronze. In section the shanks are square with bevelled corners. Each ring-carrier has a pair of lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The ridge between them expands in width as they contract, and is bordered by two smaller ridges that are transversely nicked with a chisel-ended punch at intervals of 0.5 to 1 mm. Close to the outer edge of each 'ear' there are two parallel incised lines 1.5 mm apart (contracting to 1 mm apart at the shank-end), likewise transversely nicked with a chisel-ended punch at intervals of 0.5 to 1 mm. On each 'ear' there is also a circular area 4 mm D roughened with 1mm L facets, presumably impressed with the same chisel-ended tool. There are slight wear facets on both the inner and the outer perforations.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is another identical bit in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.72), which was doubtless its pair. It has the following measurements: L 222; sinister link 64 L; dexter link 66 L; sinister side-ring 69 D; dexter side-ring 67 D; mouthpiece 86.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3; Ward Perkins 1939: 175-6.

176: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Two-link bit / City Museum, Bristol: E.1785 / Fig. 71

L 265; links 76 L; side-rings 80 D; mouthpiece 105. Cast bronze. In section the shanks are square with bevelled corners. Each ring-carrier has a pair of lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The ridge between them bifurcates not far from the outer end of the ring-carrier, each arm then running along the base of the 'ear'. These two arms are defined by grooves. Each ear is embellished with two circular insets (probably drilled out) filled with red enamel in the champlevé technique; the discs are separated from each other by pairs of curving-sided triangular insets also filled with red enamel. Both the inner and the outer perforations have pronounced wear-facets.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is another identical (though incomplete) bit in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.75), which was doubtless its pair. It has been severely corroded. Only a short length of the sinister side-ring survives, corroded into the outer perforation of the sinister link; the rest of the bit is, however, intact.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3; Ward Perkins 1939: 175-6; Grinsell 1968: 22, 44, No. 88, Pl. VIb.

177: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.78-80 / Fig. 72

L 292; sinister link 79 L; dexter link 78 L; sinister side-ring 88 x 89; dexter side-ring 85 D; mouthpiece 118. Cast bronze. Half-way along, the shanks are X-shaped in section; at their ends they are squarish. In each of the four faces of each shank there is a lanceolate depression which may have once held enamel. Each ring-carrier has a pair of lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The ridge between them expands in width as they contract. Close to the outer edge of each 'ear' is a groove that has been obliterated by wear towards the shank. Each 'ear' is embellished with a pair of circular insets for enamel (now missing, but presumably red); these were drilled out with a bit that had a small central guiding-point. Both the inner and the outer perforations have pronounced wear-facets. In antiquity this snaffle was broken into three pieces which have been re-joined since they came into the British Museum.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is a fragment of another identical bit in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.77), which was doubtless its pair. Only a side-ring and part of one of the links survive.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3; Ward Perkins 1939: 175-6.

178: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.65 / Fig. 73

L 259; sinister link 74 L; dexter link 73 L; sinister side-ring 76 D; dexter side-ring 74 D; mouthpiece 109. Cast bronze. The shanks are octagonal in section and taper towards each end. Each ring-carrier has a pair of lateral 'ear' mouldings that converge towards the shank. The ridge between them expands in width as they contract. Each ear is embellished with a groove close to the outer edge, and with a curving-sided triangle of red champlevé enamel. Both the inner and the outer perforations of the links have very pronounced wear-facets. The diagonal pull of the side-rings within the outer perforations of the links has caused them to become kidney-shaped in profile.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. There is another, almost identical bit in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.71), which may have been the pair of No. 178. The outer perforations of the links have the same kidney-shaped profile as No. 178. It is identical to No. 178 except that it does not have the curving-sided triangular enamel panels on the 'ears' of the ring-carriers. It has the following dimensions: L 269; sinister link 72 L; dexter link 77 L; side-rings 77 by 76; mouthpiece 106.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 3; Ward Perkins 1939: 175-6.

179: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Two-link bit / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 63

L 147; ring 74 D. Incomplete two-link bit; only one of the side-rings and one of the links survive. Both pieces are of cast bronze. What appears to be part of an iron replacement for the second link is rusted onto the inner end of the surviving bronze link. The shank of the bronze link is of octagonal section and tapers towards either end. Each 'ear' of the ring-carrier is decorated with a pair of circular insets for champlevé enamel which has now mostly dropped out or devitrified and oxidised. All four insets were drilled out with a bit that had a small central guiding-point. The inside of the ring-carrier has pronounced wear-facets.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 152, Fig. 6; Ward Perkins 1939: 175, 176.

180: River Thames at London.

Two-link bit / B.M.P.R.B.: 1910.6-17.1 / Fig. 74

L 319; sinister link 80 L; dexter link 90 L; side-rings (including extensions) 113 L; mouthpiece 113. Cast bronze. The two side-rings are identical in every respect; they were presumably therefore cast in moulds that were invested around the same model. The insets for champlevé enamel are also identical, and must therefore have been blocked out before casting. There is no sign of wear on either ring, nor on the centre-rings of the links. The piece must therefore have been new at the time of deposition. Both links are turned up at the outer ends which are fitted through the projecting loops on the side-rings. The up-turned ends of the links are held in position by semi-spherical knobs; the ends of the former are burred over in the insets for champlevé enamel on the tops of the knobs. Fragments of red enamel are preserved in the inset on one of the knobs. The rest of the enamel on the bit has dropped out.

Chance find.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, second series. 23 (1909-11): 159-60, Fig.
Ward Perkins 1939: 185; Brailsford 1953: 60, Pl. X.4; C. Fox 1958: 125, Pl. 71d.

181: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

Pendent rein-hooks / C.E.M. / Fig. 75

H 51; W 56. Incomplete and broken cast bronze rein-hook with the strap-bar (for a strap not more than 21 mm wide) preserved. Drilled into the metal are circular insets for champlevé enamel; the small central depression in the centre of each inset indicates that the bit of the drill used had a small central guiding point. None of the enamel is preserved. The back of the piece is flat. There are incised lines on both faces of the piece.

Found in the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39; from region 3 of the excavations in a period IV deposit (dated to 49-61 A.D.) over ditch I in section 50.

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 329, Fig. 60.2.

182: Iwerne, Iwerne Minster, Dorset (ST (31) 8513)

Pendent rein-hook / Farnham Museum / Fig. 75 (after Hawkes)

H 35; W 30 (measurements taken from drawing). Incomplete; of bronze, presumably cast. There are four circular settings (for enamel?), two small and two large -- the former set between the latter. Two arms project from one side and hold the arms of the bar to which a strap was once attached, a strap that was not more than about 12 mm wide. The bar has pronounced wear facets. The hook is missing.

Found in Pitt-Rivers and Gray's excavation of the pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement in 1897; context not recorded.

Hawkes 1948: 52, Fig. 8.

183A and B; Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Pair of pendent rein-hooks / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.107-8 / Fig. 76

A: L 96; W 64. B: L 95; W 65. Cast bronze; flat at the back. The arms are faceted, having seven sides on the obverse. Various details are incised, or sharpened up after casting. There are five circular emplacements for hemi-spherical studs on each piece; in each case, only one of the studs survives, at the end of the shorter arm. The studs are of a white calcareous substance, and are held in place by bronze pins that pass through them and the discs on which they are mounted. Each piece was suspended from the end of the longer arm by a strap not more than 5 mm wide. The backs of the pendants are simply ornamented with traced lines, the circles laid out with a pair of compasses. The two objects form a pair, and differ only in that each is a mirror-image of the other. The pin that holds the remaining stud in position on A has a circular head 3 mm D on which there are three tiny bosses. On B the same pin has a plain circular head. On B the pin of the top stud on the longer arm is also preserved.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 93, No. 17, Pl. XX. Fig. 2 (=B); Henry 1933: Fig. 16.5, top right; Leeds 1933a: 43, 56; C. Fox 1947b: 4-5; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.3 (=B); C. Fox 1958: 123, Pl. 72b (=B).

184A and B: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Pair of rein-hooks / N.M.W.: 04.136-7 / Fig. 77

A: maximum dimension as reconstructed is 117.

B: maximum dimension is 115.

Cast bronze; flat at the back. A is incomplete and in three fragments, while B is complete and in two fragments. Each arm is expanded into a semi-circular terminal which is embellished with red enamel inset into the metal in the champlevé technique. The design on each terminal is different, though it is the same on the corresponding terminal of the other pendant. The terminal on the longer arm in each case includes two circular enamelled insets; these were probably drilled out. Behind this terminal on each of the pendants, there is a projecting loop designed for a strap not more than 10 mm wide; the hooks were suspended from these loops. Following the outlines of the insets on the terminals are incised lines. The two hooks form a pair, and differ only in that each is a mirror-image of the other.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 134-7, Figs. 5-6 (inaccurately restored); Grimes 1951: 224, Nos. 694.136-7, Fig. 40.5 (=B); C. Fox 1958: 129, Fig. 78.5 (=B); Savory 1968b: 23, Fig. 23.

STRAP - UNIONS

185: Arundel Park, South Stoke, Sussex (TQ (51) 014085)

Strap-union / B.M.P.R.B.: 1930.12-18.1 / Fig. 78

H 43; W 40. Cast bronze with details sharpened up after casting. It consists of two rings arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight with, on either side, column-like loops designed for straps not more than 16 mm wide. The two rings are of plano-convex section, being flat at the back; each has two pointed oval lobes arranged in V-formation on its outer, thicker section, the point of the V being orientated towards the centre of the piece. Around each of the disc-terminals of the strap-loops there is a median groove.

Chance find on the site of a late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement in the Shepherd's Garden area in 1922 or 1923; the settlement was excavated in the 1930s.

Antiq. J. 3 (1923): 143-4, with photograph on 142; Sussex Archaeol. Collect. 64 (1923): 201.

186: Bury Hill, Upper Clatford, Hampshire (SU (41) 346435)

Strap-union / / Fig. 78 (after Hawkes)

H 33; W 30. Cast bronze. It consists of two hemi-spheres arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight, with a strap-loop with rounded angles and expanded terminals on either side. The loops, of which one has pronounced wear facets, were designed for straps not more than 13 mm wide. Each hemisphere is identically ornamented, but in such a way that the motifs of which the ornament is composed lie diagonally opposite their twins. On each hemisphere two decorative panels, with relief motifs reserved against a ground of incised hatching, are set slightly lower than the remaining plain surface.

Found in Hawkes' excavation at the hillfort in 1939 in a deposit that had accumulated against the back of the "original A2 rampart"; the deposit accumulated during the later phases of the pre-Roman Iron Age and the early Roman period.

Hawkes 1940b; 1940d: 331, Fig. 16.

187: Caythorpe, Parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire.

Strap-union / Grantham Museum / Fig. 8\

H 27; L 56. Cast bronze. It consists of a large central ring from each side of which two arms diverge and abut against the hemi-spherical terminals of a straight bar that is designed for a strap not more than 6 mm wide. At the points where the arms leave the ring, they are modelled in relief, in the form of two lanceolate lobes arranged in V-formation.

Chance find from an ironstone quarry.

Phillips 1935: 107, 163, Pl. XXII.B.

188: Charleston Brow, Alciston, Sussex (TQ (51) 484054)

Strap-union / Castle Museum, Lewes / Fig. 81

H 23; L 57. Cast bronze. The loops at either end are designed for straps not more than 9 mm wide. The loops are linked to the central ridged lanceolate section by pairs of crescents.

Found in Parson's excavations on the 'southern site'; from the same site were recovered potsherds ranging in date from early in the pre-Roman Iron Age to the Roman period.

Parsons and Curwen 1933: 168, Fig. 1.

189: Charlton district, Northamptonshire

Strap-union / Northampton Central Museum: D.107/1957-8 / Fig. 81

L 70; W 39. Severely corroded cast bronze lyre-shaped piece with a bar set between two projecting circular stops, to which a strap not more than 7 mm wide was once attached. The ends of the lyre are coiled round to enclose two discs, each of which has a small central hollow and once held a stud. At the base of the lyre there is a short pedestal on which is set another disced stud-setting. At the back of the piece behind this pedestalled disc there is a projecting loop designed for a strap not more than 7 mm wide. The lyre encloses another lyre set the other way up -- this second lyre is embellished with a now damaged, but once hemi-spherical stud of encrinite at its base; the stud is held on by means of a bronze rivet that passes through both it and its backing and that is hammered down at the back. Two other studs of encrinite are set on this smaller lyre -- each is annular and is held in place by bronze disc-headed rivets; the disc-heads are each 2.5 mm D, and each has three tiny bosses set triangularly upon it. The annular studs are radially scored at intervals of 0.2 to 0.25 mm. Besides these studs, the smaller lyre has relief linear ornament and two further settings for tiny studs, now missing, that were only 2 mm D and that were each held in place by two tiny bronze rivets which are still preserved. Running around the outer edge of the object is an incised line, just above the angle subtended by the intersection of the front and back faces. The reverse is flat and is simply ornamented with incised grooves, among them compass-drawn circles. Three cones, each 12 mm H and 6 mm D at its base, project from the back of the mount -- one at either side at the widest point of the lyre, the third near the top where the two arms of the lyre come together.

Chance find at or near Charlton before 1840; circumstances of discovery not known. Avery (in Avery, Sutton and Banks 1967: 306) has shown that the piece does not come from Rainsborough as was claimed by C. Fox (1958: 121). However, Avery does not seem to have been aware of Le Schonix's paper (1894) in which it is clearly stated that the piece was found in the Charlton district.

Le Schonix 1894: 101-2, Fig.; Cox 1899; Leeds 1933a: 56; Fell 1937: 96; C. Fox and Hull 1948: 128, Fig. 5.4; C. Fox 1958: 87, 121, Fig. 53.4, Pl. 66c; MacGregor 1962: 22, 28, 34; Avery, Sutton and Banks 1967: 306.

190: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Strap-union / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 81

H 18; W 35 Cast bronze; badly corroded. The piece is rectangular with a central corrugated panel that has four transverse ridges on one face, and three on the other; at either end there is a straight bar (designed for a strap not more than 14 mm wide) with disc-terminals, around each of which there is a groove.

Found in Bulleid's excavations in 1902 on the first 'floor' of Mound LV, 8 ft to the south-west of its centre-picket.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 132, 228-9, Pl. XLIV. E 190.

191: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Strap-union / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 78

H 38; W 36. Cast bronze; badly corroded. It consists of two conjoined rings arranged in a figure-of-eight; the rings are of concavo-convex section, being hollowed at the back. Each is ornamented on its outer part with low relief circles each with a central depression. On each side of the piece, there is a straight bar (designed for straps not more than 18 mm wide) with disc-terminals around each of which there is a groove.

Found in Bulleid and Gray's excavations in 1906 in the peat under Mound LXXIII.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 159, 228-9, Pl. XLIV. E 262.

192: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Strap-union / Northampton Central Museum: D.279/1956-7 / Fig. 78

H 28; W 30. Cast bronze. It consists of two overlapping conjoined discs. On either side there is a rounded bar (with simple modelling towards the ends) designed for a strap not more than 11 mm wide and 1.5 mm thick. At the intersection of the two discs there is a circular perforation surrounded by ten raised dots that stand 0.8 mm above the surrounding surface.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not known.

George 1917: 37, Pl. 11.6; Fell 1937: 64, 92, Pl. IIB.B.

193: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Strap-union / Northampton Central Museum: D.280/1956-7 / Fig.

H 32; W 30. Cast bronze; badly corroded. It consists of two conjoined discs arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight. On either side there is a straight loop (designed for a strap not more than 14 mm wide and 1 mm thick) with disc-terminals.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not known.

Fell 1937: 64, 92, Pl. IIB.A.

194: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Strap-union / Northampton Central Museum: D.281/1956-7 / Fig.

H 38; W 32. Cast bronze; badly corroded. It consists of two conjoined discs each with an eccentric circular opening, arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight. On either side there projects a plain rectangular loop for a strap not more than 13 mm wide and 1 mm thick.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not known.

Dryden 1886: Pl. IV.9; George 1917: 37, Pl. 11.11; Fell 1937: 64, 92, Pl. IIB.C.

195: Letchworth, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 209326)

Strap-union / ? / Fig. 9

H 41; W 46. Cast bronze. It consists of two opposed plano-convex crescents, flat at the back, arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight on opposite sides of an open roundel in which is set a trilobate motif in relief. At either side there is a straight bar with disc-terminals around each of which there is an incised groove.

Chance find in excavating gravel in Highfield in 1913; it was found with cremated bones inside a pedestal urn.

R.A. Smith 1914: 239-40, Fig. 3.

196: Maiden Castle, Winterborne St Martin, Dorset (SY (30) 669885)

Strap-union / D.C.M. / Fig. 7

H 34; W 30. Cast bronze. It consists of two conjoined discs arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight with, on either side, a rounded loop for the attachment of straps not more than 12 mm wide.

Found in the Maiden Castle Excavation Committee's excavations within the hillfort in 1934-37 in "a layer containing mixed Iron Age A and Iron Age B sherds"; the location of this feature is not given.

Wheeler 1943: 272, Fig. 88.4.

197: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

Strap-union / S.C.M. / Fig. 79 (after Gray)

H 44; W 47. Cast bronze. It consists of two opposed flat-backed crescents, that are arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight on opposite sides of a decorative roundel; the roundel has a circular enclosing ridge within which there is a trefoil motif in low relief. On either side of the piece there is a column-like loop with disced terminals, designed for a strap not more than 15 mm wide.

From Bulleid and Gray's excavations in the western 'lake village' in 1924; found 26 ft north-east of the centre-picket of Mound XXIV.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 216, Pl. XLVI. E 103 (the findspot is marked on Pl. XXXIII).

198: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

Strap-union / S.C.M. / Fig. 79 (after Gray)

H 42; W 35. Cast bronze. It consists of two conjoined flat-backed rings of plano-convex section that are arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight. On either side there is a loop with circular terminals designed for a strap not more than 16 mm wide. The bars of these loops have wear-facets.

From Bulleid and Gray's excavations in the western 'lake village' in 1932; found 20 ft south of the centre-picket, and beyond the edge, of Mound XXXV.

Gray and Bulleid 1953: 216, Pl. XLVI. E 163 (the findspot is marked on Pl. XL).

199: Old Sarum, Stratford sub Castle, Wiltshire (SU (41) 137327)

Strap-union / Salisbury Museum / Fig. 80

H 30; W 27. Cast bronze. It consists of two overlapping conjoined discs arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight. A straight bar with bulbous terminals projects from either side; these loops were designed for straps not more than 10 mm wide and 1.5 mm thick. At the intersection of the discs there is a circular perforation. In the centre of each disc there is a raised roundel with a central dot-impression and concentric groove.

Chance find from the hillfort; context not known.

F. Stevens 1937; Montgomerie 1948: 131, Fig. 2.

200: Ringstead, Norfolk (TF (53) 715420)

Strap-union / N.C.M.: 9.77.950 / Fig. O

H 43; W 42. Cast bronze. It consists of two flat-backed rings of plano-convex section that are arranged in the form of a figure-of-eight. On either side, there is a column-like strap-loop with disc-terminals. The loops were designed for straps not more than 18 mm wide; each terminal has a groove around it. There is a finely incised groove around the outer edge of the figure-of-eight, 1 mm up from the rear face.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 159.

R.R. Clarke 1951b: 215, 222-3, 224, Fig. 6.

201: Saffron Walden, Essex

Strap-union / Saffron Walden Museum / Fig.

H 38; W 41. Cast bronze. It consists of two curved crescentic elements set back-to-back between two bars with hemi-spherical terminals; these dumb-bell-like loops were designed for straps not more than 7 mm wide.

Nothing is known of the date nor circumstances of discovery of this piece, save that it was found in or before 1882.

Unpublished.

202: Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Strap-union / C.R.C. / Fig.

H 33; W 31. Cast bronze; badly corroded. It consists of two solid domes of plano-convex section, flat at the back, arranged in a figure-of-eight. At either side there was a rounded strap-loop; one of them is incomplete.

Found in the Camelot Research Committee's excavations within the hillfort in 1968.

Unpublished.

203: London

Strap-union / B.M.P.R.B.: 1856.7-1.998 / Fig. E2

H 89; W 86. Cast bronze plate with two loops projecting at the back; the loops were designed for straps that were not more than 26 and 31 mm wide respectively. The mount has openwork and champlevé enamel ornament. The curving-sided insets were filled with red enamel, the circular ones with yellow. The latter were probably drilled out. Incised lines border the smaller insets

and the openwork sections; other lines add extra details to the design. Four curving-sided triangular panels are defined by incised lines and are filled with pointillé work, the latter executed with a round-ended punch.

Chance find before 1854; exact findspot not recorded.

C.R. Smith 1854a: 65, no. 301, Fig.; Kemble et al. 1863: 195, Pl. XIX.2; Leeds 1933a: 41.

204: Norton, Suffolk

Strap-union / Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: G 6 / Fig. 83

H 99; W 100. Cast bronze plate with two loops projecting at the back; the loops were designed for straps not more than 18 mm wide. The plate is slightly concavo-convex in section, the metal doubling in thickness from the periphery to the centre. It has openwork and champlevé enamel ornament. The curving-sided insets were filled with red enamel, the circular ones with yellow. The latter were probably drilled out, as they are all 5.5 mm in diameter. Incised lines border the smaller cells and the openwork areas, and add extra details to the pattern. Four curving-sided areas defined by incised lines are filled with concentrically-arranged facets, impressed with a round-ended punch. Much of the incised work has either been worn or corroded away.

Chance find before 1856; circumstances of discovery not known.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, first series. 3 (1853-6): 250; Kemble et al. 1863: 195, Pl. XIX. Fig. 4; Henry 1933: Fig. 20.4; R.R. Clarke 1949: 69-70, 109.

205: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Strap-union / B.M.P.R.B.: 1889. 7-6. 77 / Fig. 8

H 97; W 88. Cast bronze plate with two loops projecting at the back. The loops were designed for straps not more than 23 mm wide, and were cast or brazed on after the plate had been made. The mount is slightly concavo-convex in section, the metal thickening slightly towards the centre. It has openwork and red enamel ornament. The enamel is mostly preserved, and is inset into the metal in the champlevé technique. The circular insets were probably drilled out. The reverse is scored by filing executed at the time of its manufacture. Tool marks can also be discerned in the base of those insets from which the enamel is now missing.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 10, Pl. XVIII. Figs. 3, 4; Kemble et al. 1863: 195, Pl. XIX. Fig. 3; Leeds 1933a: 45, Pl. I.5; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.8; C. Fox 1958: 129, Pl. 72c.

206: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Strap-union / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897. 225A / Fig. 85

H 71; W 79. Cast bronze plate with two loops projecting at the back. The loops were designed for straps not more than 35 and 40 mm wide respectively, and were cast or brazed on after the plate itself had been made. The plate is slightly concavo-convex in section, the metal thickening towards the centre. It has openwork, red champlevé enamel, and incised ornament. Incised lines border the enamel and the openwork, and add extra details to the pattern. The object appears to be new, as there are no signs of wear on the strap-loops.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 149, Fig. 1; C. Fox 1923: 104, 283; Leeds 1933a: 39; R.R. Clarke 1940: 69; C. Fox 1958: 125, Pl. 72e; Megaw 1970: 163, Pl. VIIIA, left.

207: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Strap-union / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.225B. / Fig. 86

H 72; W 71. Cast bronze plate with two loops projecting at the back. The loops were designed for straps not more than 26 and 30 mm wide respectively, and were cast or brazed onto the plate after the latter had been made. The plate has openwork, red champlevé enamel, and pointillé ornament. There are six curving-sided areas of closely-packed and irregularly-arranged punch facets.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 149, Fig. 2; C. Fox 1923: 104, 283, cover; Leeds 1933a: 39; R.R. Clarke 1940: 69; C. Fox 1958: 125; Megaw 1970: 163, Pl. VIIIA, right.

208: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Strap-union / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.10. / Fig. 87

H 78; W 82. Cast bronze plate with two loops projecting at the back. The loops were designed for straps not more than 15 mm wide, and were cast or brazed on after the plate had been made. The ornament consists of enamel and glass inset into the metal in the *champlevé* technique. The enamel is red in colour and is fused into the curving-sided insets. Two enamels of very slightly differing character may be distinguished: the first, which accounts for the majority, is opaque and deep red in colour; the second is slightly translucent and is of a paler colour. The latter was used in several of the insets to level up the enamel flush with the surface of the metal. The glass is of two colours -- opaque white, and translucent dark blue. It is only found in the circular (probably drilled) insets, and was held in position by a thin film of red enamel at the bottom of the insets. The four larger circular insets (one on each of the four projecting lobes) and the central inset are filled with the white glass, while all the other circular insets contain blue glass. Engraved lines border the insets, and add further details to the design.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72. The hoard contained another almost identical strap-union (B.M.P.R.B.: 1855. 5-19.9). The outline of this piece is identical and it is clear that the plates were cast in the same mould. The projecting loops were designed for straps not more than 16 and 17 mm wide respectively, and were cast or brazed onto the plate after the latter had been made; they are in slightly different positions to those on the plate described above. The ornament differs in detail but not in overall pattern from that on the first plate; it is clear that the insets were excised from each plate after it had been cast. The red enamel on this second plate is akin to the "second-phase" (i.e. slightly translucent) enamel on No. 206.

Harrod 1855: 455, Pl. XXXVII.1; Kemble et al. 1863: 195, Pl. XIX. Fig. 1; Henry 1933: Fig. 14.1; Leeds 1933a: 39, 41-2, 45, Pl. I.6; R.R. Clarke 1940: 68-9, 110, Pl. XVII; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XI.5; C. Fox 1958: 125.

209: Saham Toney, Norfolk (TF (53) 924040 approx.)

Strap-union / N.C.M.: 66.47 / Fig. 88

H 61; W 74. Cast bronze openwork mount with insets filled with blue and red enamel. Grooves border the central square panel, and the periphery close to the angle subtended by the front and rear faces of the mount. At the back (which is flat in the centre, but hollowed under the wings) there are two projecting loops designed for straps not more than 13 mm wide. The surface of the metal has been greatly pitted by corrosion. However, the angles of the strap-loops are very crisp and show no signs of wear; the piece was therefore probably new when deposited.

Chance find in 1838 near the 'High Banks' earthwork in a hoard which also contained Nos. 91-4 and 165.

Norfolk Archaeol. 2 (1849): 398-400, Figs 1 and 2; V.C.H. Norfolk. I. (1901): 273, plate; Henry 1933: 100, Fig. 21.5; Leeds 1933a: 112; R.R. Clarke 1940: 70, 100-101.

210: Canterbury, Kent (TR (61) 148577)

Strap-union / B.M.P.R.B.: 1876.7-7.4 / Fig. 89

H 100; W 95. Cast bronze disc with rectangular panels at the sides, behind which are two projecting loops (one is now broken and incomplete) designed for straps not more than 32 mm wide. The disc is slightly convex; the metal thickens towards the centre from the periphery. It has openwork and enamelled ornament; the latter is red and is inset in the champlevé technique. The plate has been very badly corroded.

Chance find in 1868 during main-drainage operations in St Margaret's Street at the junction with Watling Street; context not known.

Pilbrow 1871: 159 (findspot marked on Pl. XXII); Jessup 1930: 143, 253; Leeds 1933a: 52, 56, Pl. II.3; C. Fox 1947a: 56, Fig. 32.

211: Chepstow, Monmouthshire

Strap-union / Present location not known / Fig. 90 (after Nash-Williams)

H 62; W 57. Cast bronze. It consists of an open S-scroll of concavo-convex section (hollowed at the back) with four studs inset with enamel. The outer pair of studs was cast integrally with the scroll, while the inner pair was made separately and riveted onto circular backplates. Each study has an outer ring of red enamel separated by a ring of bronze from a central, now devitrified, disc. At either side of the scroll, there is a rectangular plate with a loop (in each case incomplete) projecting at the back; each was designed for a strap not more than 8 mm wide. Each plate is embellished with a band of opposed triangles inset into the metal and alternately filled with red and now-devitrified enamel. These bands are flanked by incised lines. On the inner edge of each band of triangles, there is a row of eight ring-and-dot impressions; separate tools appear to have been used to impress the rings and dots, as the latter are not always in the same position within the former.

Chance find several years before 1932 while excavating the foundations of a house; the exact location was not recorded.

Nash-Williams 1932; Leeds 1933a; 98, Fig. 20b; C. Fox 1958: 129, Pl. 70c; Savory 1968b: 23, Fig. 24.

212: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Strap-unions (pair of) / N.M.W.: 04.131, and B.M.P.R.B.: 1928.1-16.1 / Fig. 90 (N.M.W. specimen)

H 69; W 61. Cast bronze. It consists of an open reversed S-scroll with insets along it and with a half-rosette in the form of a half-dome at either end. At either side there is a ridged rectangular plate, hollowed at the back and provided with a strap-loop designed for a strap not more than 15 mm wide; both strap-loops have very pronounced wear-facets. Both plates have two rows of rectangular insets for enamel of which most has dropped out; the fragments that remain are devitrified. There are rounded stops at the ends

of each plate. Both strap-unions are identical; it is therefore probable that they were cast in moulds invested around the same model.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 133-4, Fig. 4; Henry 1933: Fig. 21.3; Leeds 1933a: 103, Pl. II.5; Grimes 1951: 223-4, No. 694.131, Fig. 40.4; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XI.2; C. Fox 1958: 129, Fig. 78.4.

213: ?Sudeley Castle district, Gloucestershire

Strap-union / Mr K.J. Hewitt, 45 Evelyn Gardens, London SW7 / Fig. 91

H 80; W 80. Cast bronze with red champlevé enamel, incised linear, and pointillé ornament. Two pairs of lugs project from the back, doubtless the stumps of a pair of projecting strap-loops; also at the back of the two discs are two lightly incised circles.

Found sometime before 1938, possibly somewhere in the district around Sudely Castle, where it was kept until 1970.

Antiq. J. 18 (1938): 75-6, with photograph on p. 76; C. Fox 1958: 127, Pl. 52d
Sotheby 1970: lot 68.

214: Unknown provenance

Strap-union / B.M.P.R.B.: 1881.5-19.17 / Fig. 9

H 65; W 62. Cast bronze cruciform piece with ogival and rectangular wings. In the central open square four lanceolate lobes, each ornamented with rows of alternating triangular insets for enamel, are set diagonally meeting at the centre. The four wings are all embellished with insets for champlevé enamel of which much has devitrified or dropped out; at least some of it was red in colour. At the back (which is flat except for the four central lobes which are hollowed) there are two projecting rectangular loops, each with a pronounced wear facet on its inner face; they were designed for straps not more than 15 mm wide.

Chance find before 1881; nothing is known of its history.

R.A. Smith 1905: 90, Pl. V.2; R.A. Smith 1925: 103, Pl. VIII.2;
Henry 1933: 103, Fig. 20.3.

P E N D A N T S

215: Abergavenny, Monmouthshire (SO (32) 298142)

Pendant / Abergavenny Archaeology Group / Fig. 92 (drawn by J. Newcomer)

L 42; triskele 48 max. dimension.

Cast bronze triskele with waisted and looped shank set into its centre. The piece is very badly corroded. Radiographs taken by H.W.M. Hodges failed to determine whether or not the object was cast in one piece. Two of the arms of the triskele are broken at the perforations; the arms each had a circular perforation, now distorted by corrosion. The triskele is bordered by a low ridge; in the centre there is a hemi-spherical knob.

Found in excavations by the Abergavenny Archaeology Group in Flannel Street in 1964-5. Context uncertain.

Spratling 1970c.

216: All Cannings - Stanton St Bernard area, Wiltshire.

Pendant / Devizes Museum / Fig. 92

30 across. Cast bronze triskele with the stump of a broken off shank in the centre at the back. The back is flat and is embellished with incised lines, among them compass-drawn circles. The obverse has a central recessed triangle, and a groove bordering each arm of the triskele.

Chance find sometime before 1967 in the All Cannings - Stanton St Bernard area of the Wansdyke.

Wiltshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc. Bi-Annual Bull. 3 (Sept. 1967): 7, Fig.

217: Ardleigh, Essex (TM (62) 056286)

Pendant / C.E.M.: 767.57 / Fig. 92

L 49; roundel 42 across (originally 50 D). Cast bronze loop-shanked pendant with an incomplete triskele set within a ring. At the centre and in each arm of the triskele there is a circular depression. On both the obverse and the reverse there are traced lines. The metal, though in good condition, is now worn, the traced lines having broken in places.

Found with several Roman iron keys in a pit.

Rep. Colchester Essex Museum 1956-62: 34, Fig. 14.1, 1A.

218: Bagendon, Gloucestershire (SP (42) 018062)

Pendant / Corinium Museum, Cirencester / Fig. 91

D 39. Cast bronze disc with the stump of a shank set in the centre at the back. At the front there is a central hemi-spherical knob. There are four symmetrically-disposed openwork triangles, their apices pointing towards the centre of the disc. A groove runs around the rim of the disc.

Found in E.M. Clifford's excavations of 1954-56 on the site of the oppidum. From site 1N, level 2 which is assigned to Period IVB of the site's occupation, that is, to the Claudio-Neronian period.

Clifford et al. 1961: 194, Fig. 39.2.

219: Croft Ambrey, Aymestrey, Herefordshire (SO (32) 445668)

Pendant / Hereford Museum / Fig. 92

L 31; triskele 27 across. Bronze, cast in one piece. Each corner disc is cupped at the back and at the front. The cups are surrounded on the obverse by one or more concentric grooves; two of the cups are pierced, but this feature is not original but was caused by carelessness in cleaning.

Found in 1960 in Stanford's excavations at the hillfort. The piece comes from "a late Iron Age deposit in the hillfort quarry ditch with associated 'Western Second B' pottery, which only appears at Croft Ambrey in the later years".

Stanford 1967: 33; pers. comm.

220: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Pendant / Northampton Central Museum: D. 364/1956.7 / Fig. 93

L 120; roundel 80 D and 5 T. Of much rusted wrought iron. The looped shank and roundel (of which just under half is missing) were forged separately and then fitted together. The shank, of circular cross-section, has a moulding at either end and two further mouldings in the middle. The loop was formed by hammering flat the end of the shank and punching a circular hole through the centre of the flattened area. The openwork ornament of the roundel was made by first outlining the design on one side of a sheet iron disc, and then punching out the parts of the design that are now open. A hole was also punched through the centre to admit the end of the shank which was then hammered flat to hold the two pieces together. The roundel has been reconstructed on the assumption that the basic design is a triskele and that each radial third of the design is identical in layout. The drawing published by Dryden (who does not seem to have understood the true nature of the design) depicts the missing part of the roundel and shows that the present reconstruction is on the right lines. The missing section of the disc seems to have been lost between 1886, when Dryden published his drawing, and 1917, when George published a photograph of the roundel showing it as it is today. The ring threaded through the loop at the end of the shank measures 80 by 75 mm, and was made from an iron bar bent to shape, its ends overlapping.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not recorded.

Dryden 1886: 60, Pl. VII.7; George 1917: 40, Pl. 14.7; Fell 1937: 66, no. 14, 92, Pl. VI.B. right.

221: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Pendant / Northampton Central Museum: D.365/1956.7 / Fig. 9

L 134; roundel 70 across (radius 50). Of much rusted wrought iron. The looped shank and the incomplete roundel (which is now partly bent out of its true place) were separately made and then fitted together. The shank has eleven mouldings of circular cross-section, on the first and sixth of which (numbered from the loop) there is a 5 mm long cylinder of sheet bronze (at least 0.5 mm thick). Round the middle of each bronze cylinder is a line of contiguous punched dots. The mouldings are probably separately-made rings that have been threaded onto the shank and that have since coalesced owing to the rusting of the iron. The loop was formed by bending round the end of the shank. (A copper ring now threaded through the loop is modern, and, therefore, has not been included in the drawing). The roundel was doubtless made in the same manner as that on No. 220. The reconstruction of the roundel has been worked out thus. It has been assumed that: 1) the basic design is a triskele; 2) each radial third of the design is identical in layout; 3) the design thus consists of three pairs of circles between the limbs of the triskele; 4) one each of these circles has a semi-circular inner projection on one side like that on the only surviving complete circle; 5) the whole design is contained within a ring defined by the outer edge of the surviving complete circle and by the small strip of iron that protrudes from one side thereof; and that 6) each arm of the triskele divides into two limbs at a short distance from the centre (like the arm furthest from the surviving circles). By following the curves of the arms of the triskele and by drawing out the pattern on the lines suggested, one arrives at a 100 mm diameter roundel like that seen on Fig.

Chance find in quarrying the interior of the hillfort in 1884-86; context not recorded.

Dryden 1886: 60; George 1917: 40, Pl. 14.8; Fell 1937: 66, no. 14, 92, Pl. VI.B. left.

222: Kingsholm, Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

Pendant / A.M.: 1836.250a / Fig. 95

L 40; roundel 39 D. Bronze roundel and looped shank cast together in one piece. The roundel encloses a triskele with relief mouldings. Four hemispherical knobs, one in the centre and one in each of the arms of the triskele, are set in hollows within the relief. The metal, especially the enclosing ring, has been badly pitted by corrosion, but has now been stabilised by somewhat drastic cleaning. There is much ancient wear on the loop on the side furthest from the shank.

Found sometime before 1793. Allegedly from an inhumation burial associated with a sword, spear, an Aucissa and dolphin brooches and coins of Claudius.

Douglas 1793: 134, Pl. XXVII. No. 1. Fig. 1; Leeds 1933a: 13, note 1.

223: Owmbly, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire (SK (43) 972863)

Pendant / Scunthorpe Museum / Fig. 95

L 50; triskele 30 D. Bronze loop-shanked triskele cast in one piece. There are concentric grooves on the obverse of the triskele.

Chance find from the site of a late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement, that has yielded archaeological material dating from the first to the fourth centuries A.D.

Whitwell 1966: Fig. 4b. No. 21.

224: Thor's Cave, Wetton Mill, Staffordshire (SK (43) 098549)

Pendant / Lost / Fig. 95 (after Brown)

L 74; roundel 97 D. Cast bronze. The roundel has openwork ornament, and a slightly raised central disc on which there is a circle of ten small bosses. There are crimped ribs around the rim of the roundel, and around the shank. A groove runs round the obverse of the roundel close to the edge. There is a pronounced semi-circular wear-facet at the end of the loop.

Found in Carrington's excavations within the cave in 1864-5. Found at a depth of 0.45 m. below the surface of the soil below a feature referred to as the "Altar". The precise context is not specified. Other finds (including two trumpet-brooches) indicate that the cave was occupied during the Flavian period at least.

Brown 1865: 4, Pl. 8; Carrington 1866: 211; N. Thomas and Gunstone 1964:262.

225: Tre'r Ceiri, Llanaelhaiarn, Caernarvonshire (SH (23) 373446)

Pendant / N.M.W.: 21. 180. A/2 / Fig. 96

L 56; max. dimension of triskele 43. The looped shank and the now incomplete triskele were separately cast and then fitted together. The end of the triskele, and burred over by hammering to prevent the latter from falling off. A blob of bronze attached to the end of the only intact limb of the triskele suggests that a ring formerly enclosed the figure. The thinning of the metal on the loop is due to corrosion, not to wear.

Found in the excavations of 1903 within Hut 8. The only other find from this structure was a blue glass 'melon' bead; the precise stratigraphical relationship of these two objects was not recorded.

Baring-Gould and Burnard 1904: 8, 13, Fig. 5; Wheeler 1922: 51, Fig. 12.

226: Verulameum, St Albans, Hertfordshire. (TL (52) 129078)

Pendant / Verulameum Museum / Fig. 96

D 58. Cast bronze roundel with openwork ornament; it ranges from 3 mm thick at the edge to 6 mm at the centre. The reverse is flat. On the obverse there is a central hemi-spherical knob. The roundel was probably originally provided with a looped shank set into its centre at the back, which broke off. The back was then filed smooth and the roundel re-used. One third of the enclosing ring (originally of quadrilateral section like the other two-thirds of the ring) has been worn smooth. This is probably due to the roundel having been suspended from there in its second phase of use.

Found in 1931 in the metalling of the latest road-level immediately outside the north-west or 'Chester' gate of the Roman town. Associated material dates to the fourth century A.D.

Wheeler 1932: 293, Fig. 3; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 70, 216, Fig. 48.

227: Vechten, Bunnik-Vechten, Utrecht province, Netherlands.

Pendant / Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden: VF* 620b / Fig. 96

Shank 27 L; triskele 32 D. Forged bronze; of two-piece construction. The loop of the shank is now broken off and missing.

Chance find from the Roman fort of FECTIO; context not known.

P. Stuart: pers. comm.

228: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Pendant / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 97

W 38. Fragment of a cast bronze ring pendant; about half of it is missing. In its original form, it probably consisted of a ring that enclosed two comma-motifs; only one of these survives. At the top there was a narrow attachment bar by means of which the object was suspended. The outer edge of the ring is grooved. The head of the surviving comma-motif was embellished with a hemi-spherical stud made of a calcareous substance; the stud was attached by a bronze pin. This stud was badly damaged. The whole piece has suffered badly from corrosion.

Found in Bulleid's excavations in 1898, on top of the lowest layer of clay in Mound XIV, at a point 10 ft S.S.W. of the centre-picket.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 240, Pl. XLIII, E 162.

229: Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Pendant / C.R.C.: C27 / Fig. 97

36 by 34. Cast bronze roundel enclosing two comma-shaped, bird-head like mouldings; a third, baluster-like moulding is enclosed within the roundel. All three mouldings meet at the centre. The roundel is of plano-convex section. The flat reverse has a simple design executed in rocked-graver technique; the design has been partly worn away, and is partly obscured by corrosion products. On the obverse, there are three white hemi-spherical studs made of some calcareous substance; each is held in position by a bronze pin that is secured at both the front and the back of the pendant. There is an attachment bar at the top of the roundel; the bar terminates in a pair of rounded stops, and was designed for a strap that was no more than 7 mm wide. There is extensive corrosion on both faces of the roundel on one side.

Found in Area C of the 1968 season of excavations in the centre of the hill-fort. It was found in pit C655 which also contained an ox skull and potsherds of which the 'latest' is assigned to the ultimate pre-Roman phase of the site's occupation.

Alcock 1969: 37, Pl. XIXb; pers. comm.

230: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Pendant / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 97

L 70; W 36. Cast bronze. The half-cylinder near the top obscures a strap-loop at the rear. The relief ornament and other features of the design were sharpened up after. The very slight traces of wear on the strap-loop are continued to its lower edge. The loop was designed for a strap that was not more than 22 mm wide. The relief work is confined to the obverse; the back is smooth.

From Richmond's excavations within the hillfort in 1951-8. Found in the doorway of Hut 60 together with No. 38. On the surface of the floor of this hut were found several potsherds, of which the 'latest' were of Brailsford's "Southern Sceond B" type.

Richmond et al. 1968: 19, 40, Fig. 31, second row, left.

' C H E E K P I E C E S '

231: Ashwell, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 262438)

'Cheekpiece' / C.U.M.A.E.: 61.217 / Fig. 98

L 109. Cast bronze with curving-sided insets for champlevé enamel; only two of the insets retain their enamel which is red in colour. The insets are bordered by incised lines. At either end of the central panel is a false-relief crimped rib, formed by alternate punching on either side. The ornament is on one face only. There is a 31 mm long perforation through the centre of the piece.

Chance find near Mob's Hole.

Cra'ster 1962.

232: Bowerchalke, Wiltshire (SU (41) 0020)

'Cheekpiece' / Salisbury and S. Wiltshire Museum / Fig. 98

L 90. Hollow cast bronze with square and circular insets for champlevé enamel; the central square and the inner circular insets are still filled with red enamel, whereas the others have only devitrified and oxidised fragments of enamel left in them. The clay core is still in position on either side of the central, 24 mm long perforation. A small casting-flaw on the underside of the toggle 14 mm from one of its ends reveals that the core extends at least this far from the centre. There are traces of incised ornament bordering the enamel insets. The ornament is on one face only.

Chance find on Middle Chase Farm before 1925.

Wiltshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Mag. 43 (1925-7): 352, Fig. :
Piggott 1955a: 21.

233: Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

'Cheekpiece' / C.U.M.A.E.: 1901.182 / Fig. 98

L 86. Cast bronze with four circular insets (each drilled out with a bit that had a small central guiding point) for red champlevé enamel. Two of them are at either end of the toggle and are framed by a ring of punched dots. The other two are on the central rectangular panel and have lost their enamel. Also on the central panel are two triangular areas of punched dots. Incised lines encircle the two arms of the toggle near the terminals. The other ornament is on one face only. There is a 22 mm long rectangular perforation through the central part of the object.

Chance find in 1898.

Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 17.3; V.C.H. Cambridgeshire. I (1938): 292, Fig. 25.8;
Piggott 1955a: 21.

234: Great Easton, Leicestershire.

'Cheekpiece' / L.J.W.: 191.1951 / Fig. 98

L 100. Cast bronze with a now largely obliterated incised design on the central panel. The design appears to have consisted of curving-sided triangles filled with dots impressed with a centre-punch. The piece was cast partly hollow; the broken lines on the drawing indicate the extent of the hollow parts. There is a 26 mm long perforation through the centre of the piece behind the central panel.

Chance find before 1888.

Browne 1888: 24, Pl. II. Fig. 1; Piggott 1955a: 21 (where it is erroneously stated to have come from High Cross and to have been found with No. 129); Blank 1970: 15.

235: Highclere, Hampshire (SU (41) 4462)

'Cheekpiece' / R.M.: 216:62 / Fig. 98

L 78. Badly corroded fragment of a cast bronze 'cheekpiece' that has curving-sided insets filled with red enamel. Incised lines border the insets and add one or two other details to the design. The ornament is on one face only. There is a 28 mm long perforation with rounded ends through the centre of the object.

Chance find in Pen Wood.

Berkshire Archaeol. J. 61 (1963-4): 103.

236: Polden Hill(s), Somerset.

'Cheekpiece' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.136 / Fig. 99

L 102. Cast bronze, with triangular and curving-sided insets for enamel. The enamel has now mostly dropped out, but a few devitrified and oxidised fragments remain. The insets are bordered by incised lines. At either end of the central rectangular panel and at either end of the enamel insets are bands of incised hatching. Each of the two circular ends has an incised triangular design. The ornament is on one face only. There is a 27 mm long rectangular perforation through the centre of the piece.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. The hoard also contained three other 'cheekpieces' of identical design (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3.-22. 137, 139, 142); all four presumably belonged to one set.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 5, Pl.XX. Fig. 6; R.A. Smith 1925: 139, 143-4, Fig. 163; Henry 1933: Fig. 17.2; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.4; Piggott 1955a: 21; C. Fox 1958: 125, Pl. 72a.

237: Polden Hill(s), Somerset.

'Cheekpiece' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.143 / Fig. 99

L 112. Cast bronze, with triangular insets filled with red enamel. The insets are bordered by incised lines. The ornament is on one face only, as well as on both ends. There is a 24 mm long rectangular perforation through the centre of the object.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 5; Henry 1933: Fig. 17.4; Piggott 1955a: 21.

238: Polden Hill(s), Somerset.

'Cheekpiece' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.140 / Fig. 9

L 109. Forged iron bar with a 26 mm long perforation through the centre.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15. Another identical iron 'cheekpiece' was found in the hoard (B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.141).

Unpublished.

239: Richborough, Ash, Kent (TR (61) 324602)

'Cheekpiece' / Department of the Environment / Fig. 99

L 86. Cast bronze, with square and triangular insets that are now empty but which presumably originally held enamel. Incised lines border these insets. Two chevron bands are incised at either end of the central panel. The ornament is on one face only. There is a 20 mm long round-ended perforation through the central part of the piece.

From Bushe-Fox's excavations of 1931-8 within the Roman fort; the context of the piece was not recorded.

Cunliffe 1968: 97, Pl. XXIX. No. 144.

240: Silchester, Hampshire (SU (41) 6462)

'Cheekpiece' / R.M. / Fig. 99

L 92. Cast bronze, with a quatrefoil design reserved against a field of champlevé enamel; four of the eight insets still have red enamel in them, whereas the inlay has dropped out of the others. There are incised lines at either end of the central panel. The ornament is on one face only. There is a 30 mm long perforation through the central section.

Chance find from the site of the pre-Roman and Roman town, CALLEVA ATREBATUM.

Henry 1933: 96, Fig. 17.6; Piggott 1955a: 21.

' H A R N E S S - B R O O C H E S '

241: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

'Harness-brooch' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1889.7-6.78 / Fig. 1

W 151. Cast bronze plate with two projecting loops at the back of the central section. The loops were cast or brazed on after the plate itself had been made, and were designed for straps not more than 14 mm wide. At the back there are also two projecting pieces of bronze set close to each other, between which an iron pin was hinged. The ends of the iron pivot on which the pin was hinged are preserved in these two plates. At the other end of the plate and set transverse to its long axis is a projecting bronze catch-plate. Both the hinges and the catchplate were cast or brazed on after the plate itself had been made. The obverse is embellished with red enamel inset into the metal in the *champlevé* technique. The circular insets were drilled out with a drill that had a small central guiding-point. Bordering the enamel (much of which is now missing) and adding extra details to the pattern are incised lines. The plate is bent and cracked -- perhaps by the plough which disclosed the find in 1800.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 13, Pl. XXII. Figs. 1 and 2; Leeds 1933a: 45, Pl. I.4; C. Fox and Hull 1948: 126-7, Fig. 4.4; C. Fox 1952b: 52-4, Figs. 3.4, 4, Pl. IV.1; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.6; C. Fox 1958: 87, 123, Figs. 52.4, 54.4, 76, Pl. 73a.1.

242: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

'Harness-brooch' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1889.7-6.79 / Fig. 101

94 by 55. Wrought bronze plate, incomplete and in two fragments, with curving-sided open sections at least sharpened up, if not cut out, after casting. Long thin punch facets may be discerned at the back. At the back in the middle of the curved side there is a projecting bronze loop which was cast or brazed on after the plate itself had been made, and which was designed for a strap not more than 10 mm wide. A catch-plate and a pair of hinge-plates for an iron pin (now missing) project from the back. These were either cast or brazed on after the plate itself had been made. In the space between the two hinge-plates are the much rusted remains of the pin's hinge and its iron pivot. The obverse of the plate is embellished with five circular insets of red *champlevé* enamel most of which has dropped out, and with areas of punched hatching, some of it 'matted', that is defined by incised lines.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 14, Pl. XXII. Fig. 3; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.7; C. Fox 1958: 123.

243: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

'Harness-brooch' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.112 / Fig. 02

W 123; L 84 (excluding hinge-loop). Much corroded cast bronze plate with two triangular openings. A bronze catch-plate and two bronze hinge-plates project from the back. These were either cast or brazed on after the plate itself had been made. Between the two hinge-plates there is the much rusted hinge of an iron pin together with its pivot. Also at the back, at the foot of the plate, are two separately-made hinge-plates by which the plate was hinged onto the other part of the brooch (No. 244). The hinge-plates were brazed on, but this was not completely successful, since the sinister plate had to be held on by two rivets. The ends of these rivets on the obverse are cut into by the enamel insets and by some of the traced lines. The dexter hinge is preserved, while the sinister one has broken off and is lost. The obverse of the plate is embellished with incised and red champlevé enamel ornament. Much of the enamel has decayed and about a quarter has dropped out. Incised lines border the insets and adding extra details to the pattern; in several places the scribed marking-out lines can be discerned. Dots have been impressed along the lines next to the outer edges of the plate (and the inner edge of the cross-piece). Ranged around the circular enamel insets at the ends of the cross-piece are two curving-sided panels defined by traced lines and filled with penannular and semi-annular impressions; these were effected by hammering a ring-punch into the metal at an oblique angle. Depending on how hard the tool was struck, the impression was either penannular or semi-circular. Between the two insets running along the cross-piece is another series of punched impressions, again defined by traced lines; here the impressions are annular, since, when struck, the ring-punch was held vertically. Along each of the shorter ends of the rectangular terminal at the base of the plate is a line of spaced punched dots.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 11, Pl. XXI. Figs. 1, 2; C. Fox 1952b: 54, Fig. 4, Pl. IV.2, upper; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.5, upper; C. Fox 1958: 123-5, Fig. 76, Pl. 73a.2, upper.

244: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

'Harness-brooch' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.113 / Fig. 102

L 83 (excluding hinge-loop). Much corroded cast bronze plate with 'fish-tail' terminal at the back of which there is a projecting bronze loop. This was either cast or brazed on after the plate itself had been made, and was designed for a strap not more than 8 mm wide. At the top at the back there is a circular hinge attached to a wedge-shaped plate which was cast on to the brooch. By means of this the piece was hinged onto No. 243; when hinged together their combined length is 168 mm. The obverse is embellished with incised red champlevé enamel ornament. Much of the enamel has decayed or has dropped out. Bordering the insets and the edges of the piece are traced lines; another line runs down the middle of the piece. Along the lines next to the edge of the plate are irregularly-spaced punched dots; these were impressed after the lines had been traced.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 92, No. 12, Pl. XXI. Figs. 3, 4; C. Fox 1952b: 54, Fig. 4, Pl. IV.2, lower; Brailsford 1953: 62, Pl. XIII.5, lower; C. Fox 1958: 123-5, Fig. 76, Pl. 73a.2, lower.

' D O L P H I N S '

245: Camerton, Somerset (ST (31) 6856)

'Dolphin' / City Museum, Bristol: F684 / Fig. —

L 107. Cast bronze mount shaped like a dolphin. The head is a flat disc with a central circular perforation. The tail is shaped like a bird's head; the eye is formed by a disc and a ring of red champlevé enamel.

Chance find presumably from the site of the Roman settlement.

C. Fox 1958: 131, n. 35, Pl. 75d.

246: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

'Dolphin' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.543 / Fig.

L 72. Incomplete sheet bronze mount shaped like a dolphin. There is a circular loop at the head. The tail has broken off and is missing.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Brailsford 1962: 16, Pl. XI. I 37.

247: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

'Dolphin' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.109 / Fig. 104

L. 92. Cast bronze mount shaped like a dolphin. There is a flat disc with a central perforation at the head; at the tail there is a pair of flat discs. Each of these discs has a central perforation; in one of the perforations there is the stub of an iron pin. Each disc is bordered by a low narrow ridge that has been nicked with a round-ended punch at 1 mm intervals. Running along the spine of the mount there is a narrow ridge that is defined by incised grooves; this ridge has also been nicked with a round-ended punch. Close to the head of the mount are two crimped ribs, each made sinuous by alternate punching on either side. The mount is cracked half-way along.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Henry 1933: Fig. 16.5, middle left.

248: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

'Dolphin' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846. 3-22.110 / Fig.

L 95. Cast bronze mount shaped like a dolphin. There is a centrally-perforated flat disc at the head; two similar discs, one of them damaged, are at the tightly curved-back tail. Each of the tail-discs is surrounded by a narrow low ridge that has been nicked at 0.5 mm intervals with a round-ended punch. A similar (if not the same) tool was used to nick the narrow ridge that runs along the spine of the mount. Close to the head of the mount is a pair of crimped ribs, each of which was made sinuous by alternate punching on either side. There is a shallow groove between these ribs. The mount is the pair of No. 249.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Henry 1933: Fig. 16.5, top left; C. Fox 1958: 130, Pl. 75c.1.

249: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

'Dolphin' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.111 / Fig. 104

L 95. Cast bronze mount that is the mirror-image of No. 248. It is in better condition than the latter. The two pieces formed a pair.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: Pl. XX. Fig. 1; Henry 1933: Fig. 16.5, top left; C. Fox 1958: 130, Pl. 75c.

250: Tooley Street, Bermondsey, London (TQ (51) 330802 approx.)

'Dolphin' / B.M.P.R.B.: 1905.11-6.6 / Fig. 104

L 97. Sheet bronze mount shaped like a dolphin. Lines of punched dots spaced at intervals of 0.5 to 1 mm define areas of *repoussé* relief work. There are three conical sheet bronze studs, one at the head, two at the tail of the mount. Each is held in place by iron rivets; the rivets holding the two tail-cones are hammered flat underneath the mount. The rivet holding the third cone projects just over 3 mm from the back of the mount. The rivets are held in place in the cones by solder. At the rear end of the rivet holding the head-cones there is a roughly circular sheet bronze washer of 12 mm D. The object was thus clearly mounted on an object (now perished) that was no more than 3 mm thick.

Chance find; circumstances of discovery not known.

C. Fox 1958: 130, Pl. 75b.

SWORD-SCABBARDS, SCABBARD-MOUNTS AND CHAPES

251: Abingdon, Berkshire

Sword and scabbard / R.M.: 118:69 TCB 330 / Fig. 5

L (incl. sword-tang) 861; L (scabbard only) 814; max. W 58.
Wrought iron sword, with hilt-tang partly preserved, rusted inside a bronze scabbard. The scabbard has a squared mouth and tapers very slightly to the top of the frame, beyond which the taper is much more pronounced; the tip of the scabbard is slightly convex and is 20 mm wide. The frame extends approximately two-fifths of the way up the sides of the scabbard from the tip. The frame is bridged by four finely modelled struts at the back (one at the top) and by two at the front (one at the top); the top-strut on each face is identical and has a pair of parallel grooves along each of which a narrow graver or scorper has been rocked. It is not clear whether the whole of the frame has been made in one piece with the chape; the latter appears to be of cast bronze. If the former is wrought metal, the casting-on of the chape has been so skilfully effected that the junction is no longer detectable with the naked eye; only radiography could tell. In order to clasp the frame more tightly onto the scabbard-plates, a pair of U-shaped clamps, each relatively crudely modelled, has been cast on at a later date. Above the frame the sides of the front-plate have been folded over to clasp the back-plate. From the mouth of the scabbard for a distance of 100 mm the edges of the front-plate also hold in position a sheet bronze plate of which part has been worked up into a suspension loop 6 mm above the surface of the back-plate. The lower edge of this metal plate has a central V-shaped notch with a pair of shallow concave indentations to either side; shallow incised grooves emphasise these curves. In the middle of the lower part of this suspension-loop-plate there is an iron rivet that holds the plate to the back-plate of the scabbard. Around the mouth of the scabbard there is a broad binding-clamp of bronze; two other narrower clamps encircled the scabbard above and below the suspension-loop. The clamp below the loop is now missing, but its former position is marked by differential corrosion of the surface of the front-plate. The surviving narrow clamp has a broad central groove along the bottom of which a graver or scorper has been rocked; the broad clamp at the mouth is simply ornamented with three parallel false relief ridges defined by finely incised grooves. Running down each side of the front-plate 2 mm in from each edge is a finely traced groove; these grooves extend as far as the top of the scabbard-frame.

Chance find while dredging the bed of the River Thames close to Abingdon Lock in 1969.

Unpublished.

252: Amerden, Buckinghamshire

Sword and scabbard / B.M.P.R.B.: 1893.12-19.3 / Fig. —

L 861; max. W 47. Iron sword rusted inside its bronze scabbard. The scabbard has an arched mouth, above which and closely matching its curved outline is the cast bronze hilt-guard; the latter has incised ornament that is almost identical on each face. The surface of the metal is too corroded to determine the technique of ornamentation. The sides of the back-plate are folded over the edges of the front-plate as far down as the scabbard-frame; the latter holds the two plates together down to the chape which serves the same function at the tip of the scabbard. The chape is cast onto the two arms of the frame. At the back two opposed pairs of tags protrude from the arms of the frame; each tag has a rivet in its centre, and was once attached to the end of a separately-made cross-strut. Both cross-struts are now missing, but their positions are indicated by differential corrosion on the surface of the back-plate. Across the top of the frame at the back there is a broad cross-strut; unlike the other struts this one forms part of the frame and was not added at a later stage. A circular decorative stud of 4 mm diameter is attached to the centre of the back-plate immediately below the cross-strut; the stud is ornamented with six tiny bosses. There is no cross-strut at the front at the top of the frame; in its place there is a separately made wrought sheet bronze mount in the shape of the letter S. The 'S' is placed on its side and is held onto the front-plate by means of a big rivet at either end together with other small pins less than 1 mm in diameter. The casting of the chape was not altogether perfect, for there are a few blow-holes on the dexter side of the reverse face. The suspension-loop is attached to the back-plate by means of four rivets; in each of the rounded staples there is a round-headed rivet close to the loop; another rivet, with its head flush with the surface of the metal, lies close to the end of each staple. Each staple is identically ornamented with incised work; since the surface of the metal has been severely corroded, not all of this ornament can now be detected, nor can the technique of it be determined. Running down the back-plate close to each side there is a shallow incised groove. Three repairs have been effected to the back-plate. One, on the dexter edge, was intended to replace a part of the folded-over edge that had broken off; part of this replacement-sheet (marked by a dotted line in my drawing) is still preserved inside the scabbard. The replacement was held in position with a pair of rivets. The other two repairs were along the sinister edge; the two pieces of metal used for them are now missing. The former position of each is indicated by rivet-holes and by differential corrosion. The shape of only the upper repair can be made out from the area of differential corrosion; the area of differential corrosion marking the position of the lower repair gradually merges into the general patination of the rest of the back-plate. It is clear that each of these two repairs was intended to prevent hair-line cracks from becoming more pronounced. From just above the lower repair down to the scabbard-frame the folded over sinister edge of the back-plate has been broken off; along this length and running down close to the top of the chape, the whole of this side of the scabbard has been broken open. Along this side the upper part of the scabbard-frame-arm has been broken off and is now missing. The top of the front-plate is ornamented with a panel of incised ornament reserved against a hatched background; the surface of the metal is too corroded to determine the technique of the ornamentation. Below this panel there is a series of applied strips,

transversely nicked with a punch; all the strips are attached by means of tiny rivets whose heads lie flush with the surface of the metal. Two small circular strips in the centre of this area once framed studs held on with rivets; within each circle there are two upstanding rivets. Between them there is a third rivet whose head lies flush with the surface of the back-plate; the function of this third rivet in each circle is not apparent. I would suggest that it holds a plate in position on the reverse of the front-plate, although it is difficult to envisage any reason for such a plate, unless it was a repair for some kind of damage to the front-plate, that is not now visible.

Chance find in dredging the bed of the River Thames at Amerden, 1 mile south of Taplow, in or about 1891.

Eighth Annual Report of the Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club (1892): 47; V.C.H. Buckinghamshire. 1(1905): 185-6, Fig.; R.A. Smith 1925: 108, Pl. IX.6; Leeds 1933a: 32; Ward Perkins 1939: 192; C. Fox 1945a: 206, 214, Pl. V.D.; Piggott 1950: 6, 8, 10, 25, Fig. 3.4; R.R. Clarke and Hawkes 1955: 216; Head 1955: 78, 170; C. Fox 1958: 39-40, Fig. 24.4.

253: Bardney, Lincolnshire

Sword and scabbard / Lincoln Museum / ~~Not~~ Illustrated

L 87. Iron sword, with hilt-tang preserved, inside its bronze scabbard. The square-mouthed scabbard is complete but for its chape, and tapers evenly from the mouth to the rounded tip. The two wrought sheet bronze plates are held together by half-cylinders along the edges of the scabbard. Attached to the back-plate is the suspension loop with elaborately modeled staples. The sides of the upper staple are concave. Attached to the lower staple is a long strip, forked at the top, which reaches down almost to the tip of the scabbard and has a circular terminal; this elongated strip of metal is held onto the back-plate by means of rivets. Giving strength to the attachment of the suspension-loop-staples to the back-plate are three cast bronze clamps tightly fitted around the upper part of the scabbard; the uppermost clamp is fixed around the mouth, the other two respectively immediately above and below the suspensions-loop. Each clamp is identically modeled in relief. On the front-plate these three clamps define two panels of nearly identical incised ornament; the back-to-back C-motifs and the dots are outlined by incised grooves, and are reserved against an irregularly executed pointillé field. A similarly executed swag is pendant from the lowermost of the three clamps. In view of the near completeness of the scabbard, the reported analysis of the composition of its metal made by Pearson (Cu 90%, Sn 10%) at the close of the eighteenth century must either refer to the chape or be incorrect. Piggott (1959b: 20) has concluded that it must have been this scabbard that Pearson analysed, but has not considered to which part of the object the analysis refers. He rejects the possibility of there having been "two identical scabbards, one melted, one surviving", arguing that "from what we know of Early Iron Age armourers' practice the production of two exactly similar decorated scabbards is most unlikely". However, the latter statement scarcely holds water, for we do not know whether or not

identical scabbards were produced in the pre-Roman Iron Age. Pearson's statements concerning his analyses are insufficiently precise to decide one way or the other; it seems quite possible that No. 253 is the sole survivor of a pair of identical, or, perhaps, near-identical, scabbards.

Found in deepening the bed of the River Witham in 1787-8 opposite Bardney Abbey.

Pearson 1796: 395, Pl. XI; Proc. Soc. Antiq. London (first ser.). 4 (1856-9): 166; Kemble et al. 1863: 190, Pl. XIV.2; Franks 1880: 254, 266; Phillips 1935: 104; Hawkes 1947: 14, Pl. III.d.e; Piggott 1950: 22, 28, Pl.II, right; Piggott 1959b: 19, 20, 23, 24.

254: Battersea, London

Scabbard / B.M.P.R.B.: 1858.11-13.1 / Fig. 10

L 772; W 53. Wrought bronze scabbard very gradually tapering throughout its length and rounded at the tip. The edges of the back-plate are folded over to clasp the front-plate from the mouth to the tip. There is no chape, its place taken by the folded-over back-plate. Bordering each side of the front-plate are broad and fine incised parallel grooves; these were drawn out against a straight jig. The broad grooves were highlighted by 'walking' a narrow-edged scorer along them. On each side the outermost groove was used as a marking-out line for the edges of the folded-over back-plate. Close to the top of the front-plate is simple ornament in the form of compass-drawn arcs and circles, and of punched dots; some of the dots are ringed by tiny circles, each of which was perhaps effected with a ring-punch. At the mouth of the scabbard there is a separately made cast bronze ornamental mount; this was attached to the back-plate with a single central rivet. The rivet is now missing. Also attached to the back-plate is the suspension-loop of which the lower staple reaches right down to the tip of the scabbard; the tip of this staple is expanded into a fish-tail-shaped finial, of which the two lobes are each ornamented with incised hatching and is held on with a single rivet. The whole length of this staple is ornamented with three parallel grooves, a broad one flanked by two narrow ones, all three having been marked out against a straight jig. Running down from the mouth of the back-plate down one edge and continuously round the tip and up the other side back to the mouth are three parallel incised grooves. However, most of these grooves is obscured by two repair plates running down each side, that are folded over and hammered down, but not secured to either the front- or the back-plate with rivets. The present upper end of the elongated lower 'staple' is now overlain by, not continuous with, the present lower edge of the section of the staple issuing from the base of the suspension-loop. The top of the upper staple abuts against the projection pendent from the mouth-mount. The upper staple was attached to the back-plate with a single rivet which, although preserved, has broken loose from the plate. Abutting against the upper and lower edges of the suspension-loop itself is a pair of cast bronze clamps that are ornamented with grooves on the reverse of the scabbard, and with roundels on the obverse. Like the mount at the mouth of the scabbard, these two clamps partially obscure the compass-drawn ornament on the front-plate. In their present positions, the clamps and the suspension are a restoration of how the scabbard looked sometime before deposition.

However, it is clear that at the moment of deposition these three pieces had become dislodged from the original positions and had moved 19 mm down the scabbard away from the mouth; this is indicated by the pattern of differential corrosion on the scabbard. This indicates that the rivet holding the upper staple to the back-plate had already broken loose before deposition of the scabbard. Moreover, the fact that the lower staple overlies the upper end of its 'extension', and that both the clamps and the mouth-mount partially obscure the compass-drawn ornament on the front-plate, indicates that the scabbard ('as restored') is itself a renewal of an older damaged piece. It is probable that this renewal also included the addition of the repair-plates that are folded over the edges of the scabbard. It may, therefore, be suggested that the clamps and mouth-mount may not have formed part of the original scabbard-design; unless there was a change of plan after the compass-work had been executed, that is, a decision to partly mask the incised ornament, it would not have been possible to position the clamps without obscuring this ornament. However, it is possible that the scabbard was considerably shortened in order to arrive at the present design; this would have been effected by cutting off the uppermost section of the scabbard. On the other hand, it is possible that the present suspension-loop, the clamps and the mouth-mount may never have belonged to this scabbard in its original state, and that they were cannibalised from another scabbard. It may be that, if these pieces were dismounted, some of these problems could be resolved.

Chance find from the River Thames in 1858.

Kemble et al. 1863: 193, Pl. XVIII. Fig. 4; Franks 1880: 254; R.A. Smith 1925: 108, Pl. IX.7; Lawrence 1930: 92-3; Piggott 1950: 19-22, 28 (Group V), Fig. 10.6; C. Fox 1958: 117-8, Fig. 73.6.

255: Bourne End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 0206)

Sword and scabbard (fragment) / B.M.P.R.B.: 1867.12-13.1 / Fig. 07

L 282; W 54. Fragment of the upper part of an iron sword and its bronze scabbard. The edges of the front-plate are folded over to clasp the back-plate. Rivetted to the latter is a long sheet bronze plate of which part has been worked up into a suspension-loop; the plate is held in position by the folded-over edges of the front-plate, by two iron rivets centrally placed above and below the loop, and by four bronze rivets hammered in from the reverse of the back-plate. These four rivets have not been hammered in from the reverse of the back-plate. There four rivets have not been hammered flat at the front; in fact, the chief sinister rivet does not even pierce the suspension-loop-plate. Both of the squared ends of this plate are preserved (although the lower end is damaged); the upper end of the back-plate coincides with the upper edge of the suspension-loop-plate. Differential corrosion and a small surviving fragment (on the sinister side, as seen in the drawing of the reverse face) mark the former presence of a broad binding-clamp just below the mouth of the scabbard. The clamp was placed at the upper end, however, of the front-plate; the upper edges of the front- and back-plates do not now coincide. This suggests that at some point in antiquity the back-plate had been slid slightly upwards in relation to the front-plate. The surviving fragment of this clamp is simply ornamented with false relief ridges, transverse to the length of the scabbard.

On the front-plate another band of differential corrosion further down the scabbard indicates the former position of a (now missing) clamp. There are more or less strongly sketched marking-out lines on the front-plate for both of these clamps. At the top of the folded over edges of the front-plate there is a pair of flaps resting on the back-plate; these flaps, which are but extensions of the front-plate, were originally obscured by the upper clamp.

Chance find in about 1867 in a watercress-ditch at Broadway, near Bourne End.

Franks 1880: 254 ('near Boxmoor'); Piggott 1950: 21, 28 (Group V: 'Boxmoor').

256: Bulbury, Lytchett Minster, Dorset (SY (30) 929942)

Chape / D.C.M.:1884.9.112 / Fig. 108

L 35. Incomplete cast bronze chape of U-shaped section.

Chance find in ploughing the interior of the hillfort in autumn 1881; in a hoard of metal objects in a pig.

E. Cunnington 1884: 120, Pl. VI. Fig.8; Piggott 1950: 28.

257: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Scabbard mount / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 10

W 54; H 5. Badly corroded and damaged wrought bronze mount, for holding the two plates of a scabbard together. Originally embellished with longitudinal grooves, now mostly obliterated by corrosion products.

Found in Bulleid's excavations of 1895 on the surface of the third layer of clay (numbered from the top down) in Mound XXVII, 12 ft 6 in. north-east of the centre-point. A spiral bronze finger-ring was found on the top of the overlying layer of clay (E 88).

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 239, Pl. XLIII, E84.

258: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Scabbard mount / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.465 / Fig.

H 24; W 72; opening 70 by 11. Sheet bronze strip folded back on itself, its ends overlapping. On the obverse face there are incised grooves parallel with the upper edge, and an incised line following the other edges; there is also some very lightly incised curvilinear ornament, amongst which there are four impressed dot-and-circle motifs. The dots were impressed with a round-ended punch, the circles with a ring-punch.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Brailsford 1962: 1, Fig. 1, No. A5.

259: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Scabbard mount / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1. / Fig. 1

H 16; W 67. Beaten sheet bronze strip with two series of four contiguous relief ovals on one face; these are bordered on each side by a raised rib. The other face is plain. The strip is folded over on itself, its ends overlapping and once held together by a rivet in the now open rivet holes.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Brailsford 1962: 1, Fig. 1, No. A7.

260: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Chape / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 8

H 30; W 52. Semi-circular wrought bronze chape of U-section; at either end at the back there is a rivet by means of which a cross-strut (now missing) was held in position.

Found in Richmond's excavations in the Roman fort within the hillfort in 1951-8 in the filling of a granary post-hole.

Richmond et al. 1968: 114, Fig. 57.25.

261: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Chape / B.M.P.R.B.: / Fig. 1 8

H 32; W 58. Rounded wrought bronze chape with a strut across the back at the top. An incised line follows the inner edge of the U-shaped edging on the obverse. The space between this line and the edge has been transversely nicked with a punch at regular intervals.

Found in Richmond's excavations within the hillfort in 1951-8; from, or just below, the humus within Enclosure 36.

Richmond et al. 1968: 39, Fig. 31, second row, right.

262: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Chape / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 108

W 62. Beaten sheet bronze chape from the tip of a (?) wooden scabbard. Following the inner edge and the ends of the obverse face is an incised line along which there is a series of incised pendant triangles.

Found in Richmond's excavations in the hillfort in 1951-8, from, or just below, the humus within Enclosure 36.

Richmond et al. 1968: 39, Fig. 31, third row, right.

263: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Sword scabbard / Northampton Central Museum / Fig. 109

L 673; W (at mouth) 54. Sheet bronze front-plate and chape with fragments of the wrought iron back-plate. Extending right down the front-plate is a low median ridge, worked up from the back, and sharpened at the front on either side with a tracer. At the top there are two pairs of incised linked roundels, each pair set antithetically on either side of the median rib. Each roundel encloses a basically triskelar motif reserved against a hatched background. Two cast bronze motifs are each attached with two rivets to the front-plate at about a quarter of the way up from the bottom. Above this point the edges of the plate are folded over to clasp the now largely missing iron back-plate; below this point, a separately made wrought bronze frame, open at the back save for three cross-struts, is folded over the edge of the front-plate. Each cross-strut bears a panel, defined by incised lines, of incised curvilinear motifs reserved against a hatched background. The bronze chape is cast onto the frame just below the lowest of the three struts.

Chance find in 1884-5 just outside the west entrance of the hillfort. According to R.S. Baker, the scabbard was found in one of a series of burials.

Dryden 1886: 58, Pl. III.3.; Baker 1890; 1892:70, 72; George 1917: 37, Pl.7; Leeds 1933a: 13, 25, 27, 32, 37 n.1, Fig.13; Fell 1937: 65, no. 7.i, 93, 97, Fig. 4, Pl. III.1 and 1A; Piggott 1950: 6, 9, 10, 26 (Group II), Fig. 3.1; C. Fox 1958: 41, 87, Figs. 24.1 and 50.1; Jope 1961b: 82, Pl. VIc.

264: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Iron sword with scabbard-frame and chape / Northampton Central Museum / Fig. 110

Sword: L 689. Scabbard-frame and chape: L 198; W 56. Wrought iron sword with incomplete bronze scabbard-frame and chape. The chape is cast onto the lower ends of the arms of the wrought bronze scabbard-frame. The casting was not wholly successful, for there are blow-holes close to the joins with the frame. The discs at the top of the frame at the front are each ornamented with incised concentric circles. The frame is in two fragments.

Chance find in 1884-5 just outside the west entrance of the hillfort. According to R.S. Baker, the sword was found in one of a series of burials.

Dryden 1886: 58, 60, Pl. III.1,2; Baker 1892: 70; George 1917: 37-8, Pl. 12.10A,B; Fell 1937: 65, no. 7.ii, 93, 97, Pl. III.2,2A; Piggott 1950: 6, 9, 10, 26 (Group II), Fig. 3.2 (where the upper part of the frame is incorrectly drawn as a locket).

265: Icklingham, Suffolk (TL (52) 7772)

Suspension loop / B.M.P.R.B..

/ Fig. —

L 127; W 45. Cast bronze rectangular loop with incised curvilinear ornament. The staples are of equal length, and identically modelled. Since there are no rivet-holes, it is probable that the piece was brand-new.

Chance find.

Kemble et al. 1863: 194, Pl. XVIII.Fig. 8; Franks 1880: 253; C. Fox 1923: 107; Piggott 1950: 26 (Group II).

266: Islip, Oxfordshire (SP (42) 536125)

Chape / B.M.P.R.B.: 1880. 12-14.12 / Fig. 110

L 67; W 33. Cast bronze chape with the tips of the two beaten sheet bronze scabbard plates and the ends of the wrought iron scabbard-frame. The less complete of the two plates has been punched up the back down the median line to give a slight ridge. The chape is a very poor casting with several blow-holes, some of them quite large. The two ~~arms~~ were attached by bronze rivets to the iron scabbard-frame of which only the stumps now remain.

Chance find from the 'Woodeaton' temple site in or before 1880.

VCH Oxfordshire. I. (1939): 260, Fig. 17e; Piggott 1950: 26 (Group II), Fig. 3.5; C. Fox 1958: Fig. 24.5.

267: Lakenheath, Suffolk

Sword fragment and scabbard / C.U.M.A.E.: 15.238 / Fig. —

L more than 720; max. W 43. Incomplete bronze scabbard, broken in two almost equal halves, with part of an iron sword rusted inside. The scabbard has an arched mouth with a cast bronze hilt-guard fitting snugly against it; a bronze spacer plate from the hilt is preserved. The edges of the back-plate are folded over to clasp the sides of the front-plate as far down as the top of the scabbard-frame. The frame is separately made and has three cross-struts at the back. At the upper end of the frame three studs were once riveted onto the front-plate in a row transverse to the axis of the scabbard; it seems probable that three of the circular studs preserved with the scabbard in the C.U.M.A.E. were attached to the scabbard here. Attached to the back-plate, just below the uppermost strut of the frame, is a rivet which appears to have been intended to hold in position another decorative stud. The chape is cast onto the bottom ends of the arms of the frame; the ends of the cast-on metal occur immediately above the ornamental mouldings on either side of the chape. Near the top of the front-plate a pair of separately made roundels were formerly attached with rivets; only the sinister roundel is preserved, although the former position of the other is indicated by differential corrosion, rivet-holes and setting-out lines. The surviving roundel consists of an outer ring of plano-convex section; it encloses three lanceolate studs of an indetermined much decayed substance arranged in a ring, each attached with a single rivet to the front-plate of the scabbard. Both staples of the suspension loop on the back-plate have been extensively elaborated. The upper has a rounded end ornamented with three radial false relief ridges, defined by twin parallel incisions and transversely nicked at regular intervals with a punch; the sides of this staple are concave. The lower staple has been lengthened so as to reach about half-way down the scabbard; it is not altogether clear whether the broken terminal was originally annular or penannular. The elongated section of this staple is ornamented with a pair of parallel incised grooves running down the centre. Close to the loop itself both staples have slightly dome-headed rivets; the heads of the other rivets on both staples lie flush with the surface of the metal. Across the present upper end of the lower fragment of the scabbard there are a pair of transverse grooves on the back-plate; slight differential corrosion of the metal within the band defined by these grooves suggests the former presence of some kind of clamp added to the scabbard sometime after it was originally assembled. It should be noted that the previously published illustrations of this scabbard are incorrect, in that they show the reverse of the lower fragment joined onto the obverse of the upper.

Chance find before 1915.

C. Fox 1923: 107, Pl. XVIII.1; R.R. Clarke 1940: 73-4, 108; Piggott 1950: 6, 26, Fig. 2.3; R.R. Clarke 1951: 218, 221; R.R. Clarke and Hawkes 1955: 216.

268: Little wittenham, Berkshire

Sword, chape and scabbard-frame / R.M.: TCB - 103.61.1,2 / Fig. 112

L (sword) 788; L (chape and scabbard-frame) 167; W (sword) 40; W (scabbard-frame) 44; W (chape) 35. Iron sword with long gradually tapering blade of lozenge-shaped section; the hilt is of rectangular section. Much of the blade has been corroded away, particularly in the lower half. The two arms of the cast bronze chape are rivetted onto the bottom of the sheet bronze scabbard-frame. Two hemi-spherical amber studs are let into the front of the chape. Several blow holes at the tops of the arms of the chape indicate that the casting was not altogether successful. The scabbard-frame is made and cut out from a single piece of wrought sheet bronze. The scrolls between the arms and the cross-strut at the top are ornamented with incised work, of which at least some was executed in rocker graver technique; since so much of it has been badly corroded, it is not possible to be certain whether all of the ornament was incised in this technique. At the top of the frame at the front, two discs project inwards from the edges; each has a circular circumferential ridge transversely incised at regular intervals, and a central rivet. The dexter disc was broken off in antiquity, and was reattached to the frame with a strip of metal inserted at the back and rivetted at either end to the disc and edging respectively. The lowermost scroll was also broken at the junction with the edging, and was repaired in the same way; the strip of sheet bronze used for the repair was nicked along each of the longer sides so that it would not be visible from the front.

Dredged from the bed of the River Thames below Day's Lock in 1961.

Berkshire Archaeol. J. 59 (1961): 59, Pl. I; S.E. Thomas 1965: Pl. 262.

269: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Scabbard-mount / N.M.W.: 44.32-10 / Fig. 113

H 16; W 52. Cast bronze mount for attachment to the mouth of a scabbard. It has an elliptical opening, and a curved plate pendent from one of the faces of the rim. There are three parallel grooves along the rim.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 6, 73, Pl. XVI, No. 10; Piggett 1950: 22, 28 (Group V).

270: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Scabbard-mount / N.M.W.: 44.32.11 / Fig. 113

H 42; W 55. Wrought bronze strip folded back on itself, its ends overlapping and held together by three bronze rivets. The front of the mount is bordered by a repoussé ridge. The metal is folded back on itself on the inside at the top and bottom of the obverse.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 6, 74, Pl. XVI, No. 11.

271: London, River Thames.

Sword and scabbard / B.M.P.R.B.: 1888.7-19.35 / Fig.

L 921; L (scabbard only) 907; max. W 48. Iron sword rusted into its bronze scabbard. Part of the hilt-tang is preserved, together with the cast bronze guard and a pair of curved hilt-mounts on both faces; the circular terminals of these mounts are held together by two stout bronze rivets. The hilt-guard fits tightly against the arched mouth of the scabbard. The sides of the back-plate are folded over the edges of the front-plate as far down as the top of the frame which thereafter, until the chape is reached, holds the two plates together. Besides the strut at the top of the frame, there are three other struts between the top and bottom of the frame on the back of the scabbard; at the front there are only two such struts. Each strut is straight along one edge and sinuous along the other, and is ornamented with finely incised grooves. Close to the top of the frame on the front there are settings for two identical studs; only one stud survives. It consists of a solid dome of pink-coloured matter (?coral) attached centrally by means of a rivet to a circular setting. Immediately above and below the uppermost strut on the back-plate are the heads of four rivets which presumably hold a plate in position inside the scabbard; it may be noted that two small cracks run inwards from the sides diametrically opposite each other just above the strut. It seems possible that the rivets were intended to hold in position a strengthening plate; this problem may be soluble by radiography. The chape is cast onto the bottoms of the two arms of the frame; the end of the cast-on metal can just be detected above the mouldings at the top of the chape. Attached to the upper part of the back-plate is the suspension-loop of which both staples have been elaborated, the upper with openwork ornament, the lower by elongation. The lower staple was held on with four rivets of which the second from the loop is now missing. The rivet closest to the loop is slightly raised; the rivet closest to the loop on the upper staple is also slightly raised. It is clear that both of these rivets were intended to be seen, unlike the three others on each staple, whose heads lie flush with the surface of the metal. The upper staple bears incised linear ornament of uncertain design and technique, for the surface of the metal has suffered badly from corrosion. Running down either side of the loop itself is a broad shallow groove flanked by two finely drawn lines. On either side of the scabbard at the top there is a 71 mm long strip of metal folded over the edges of the front and back-plates to provide additional strength to their join; the strips are riveted onto the back-plate only. Parallel with and only 1 mm in from the edges of these folded-over strips are incised grooves. Just below these strips the surface of the back-plate has been slightly raised into two small bosses, one each on either side of the lower staple of the suspension-loop; unless purely decorative the purpose of these bosses is unclear. A rivet of uncertain purpose lies immediately below the terminal of the lower staple. Half-way between this terminal and the top of the frame three ornamental repair-plates have been attached to the back-plate to prevent small cracks from developing into more serious defects; the plate on the sinister edge is now missing, but its outline is preserved by the differential corrosion of the surface of the metal. However, the crack across the scabbard running from the site of this plate across the scabbard towards the upper of the other two plates, although a continuation of the ancient crack that the missing plate was intended to cover, may perhaps have occurred when the scabbard was discovered; it seems likely that the stress that caused the extension of the crack also forced off the missing plate. The two surviving plates are folded over the edge of the scabbard

and continue onto the front face for no more than 2 mm, the distance that the folded over back-plate extends onto the front face. Close to the top of the front-plate three ornamental studs were riveted on in a row transverse to the axis of the scabbard; the sinister stud is now missing. Although encrusted with sand, the other two studs are in perfect condition; each consists of a circular bronze setting with a domed stud of pink matter (?coral) held on with a central pin. Following the outline of the mouth of the scabbard a separately made sheet bronze mount raised up in repoussé technique is held on by a rivet at either end; riveted onto inside the arch formed by this mount is a circular stud identical to those just described.

Found in the bed of the River Thames 'near London' shortly before 1853.

C.R. Smith 1854b: 67-72, Pl. XVI; Proc. Soc. Antiq. London (first ser.) 4 (1856-9): 145, no. 6, 166; Kemble et al. 1963: 191, Pl. XV.2;
Franks 1880: 254, 266; R.A. Smith 1925: 108, Pl. IX.4; Piggott 1950:26.

272: Maiden Castle, Winterborne St Martin, Dorset (SY (30) 669885)

Chape and scabbard-frame / D.C.M. / Fig. 13

L 90. Bronze chape cast onto the lower ends of the arms of the iron scabbard-frame.

Found in the Maiden Castle Excavation Committee's excavations of 1934-7 in "a Biii layer on site L", dated by Wheeler to the first quarter of the first century A.D. This layer is not mentioned in the discussion of Site L (Wheeler 1943: 124-7).

Wheeler 1943: 275, Fig. 90.1; Piggott 1950: 23, 28.

273: Meare Heath, Meare, Somerset

Sword-scabbard / S.C.M. / Fig. 11

L 770; W 50. All-bronze scabbard with wrought plates, frame and suspension-loop and cast chape. A fragment of the iron sword-blade is preserved in the scabbard near the mouth; preferential corrosion can probably be adduced to account for the survival of so little of the sword. The edges of the back-plate are folded over to clasp the front-plate. The top of the front-plate is ornamented with incised curvilinear work reserved against a field of 'matted' hatching. From the lower edge of this panel, a mid-rib, worked up from the back, extends right down to the tip of the scabbard. Antithetically disposed about this rib, at the top of the scabbard-frame, is a pair of cast bronze fittings; each is a mirror-image of the other, and is held on with four tiny bronze rivets. Just below these fittings a circular rivet-head lies almost flush with the surface of the front-plate on either side of the mid-rib. It is possible that these rivets hold a plate at the back of the front-plate, to which the tiny rivets that hold the applied fittings in position, are fitted. Such an arrangement is elsewhere paralleled, for example on the central boss of No. 322. Attached to the back-plate is a suspension-loop which has a relatively short, ornamental upper staple held on by a single rivet close to the upper edge of the loop. The lower staple is elongated and was formerly about 238 mm long; the circular open finial is now incomplete. Just above this finial and just below the loop, two rivets secure this staple to the back-plate. Along either side of the back-plate, down to the bridge across the top of the scabbard-frame, there is an incised groove, about 2 mm in from the edge. On either side of the back-plate, at the feet of the ogival mouth, there is an ornamental strengthener, shaped like a dolphin's tail, held on by a pair of rivets; these strengtheners are folded over the edges of the scabbard, the inner edges of the former lying flush with the folded-over edges of the back-plate. The section of each strengthener that lies on the obverse of the scabbard, is incised with a series of parallel transverse grooves. Extending from 194 to 277 mm from the top of the scabbard, there is a strengthening plate attached to the dexter edge of the back-plate with six rivets, each placed in the centre of a semi-circular projection. This plate does not continue round the edge of the scabbard onto the front-plate, and must have been added to cover a crack in the back-plate. The chape is cast onto the ends of the scabbard-frame; the upper ends of the former occur just above the double mouldings on each side. The casting was not perfect, for there are a few blow-holes on these mouldings. Just above and below the bridge at the top of the scabbard-frame on the back-plate, there were originally four rivets, one below, the other three above, the bridge; only the rivet below the bridge is preserved, its head circular like the two rivets in this position on the front-plate. It may be further noted that the sinister edge of the bridge has been secured to the edge of the back-plate by two rivets.

Chance find during peat-digging on about 22nd August 1928 to the north-west of the former Ashcott-and-Meare Railway Station. Subsequent research has failed to establish satisfactorily the stratigraphical horizon of the scabbard in relation to the palynological sequence of the raised bogs in the Somerset Levels. Two bronze rings, of 31 and 32 mm diameter respectively, were found with the scabbard. They suggest that not only were the sword and its scabbard deposited in the peat, but also the harness by which the scabbard was suspended.

Gray 1930; Leeds 1933a: 32; Ward Perkins 1939: 188-9, 192; Piggott 1950: 6, 10, 26 (Group II), Fig. 3.3a,b; C. Fox 1945a: 206, 212, 215, Fig. 8B; C. Fox 1958: 40, 49, 56, Fig. 24.3a,b; Dewar and Godwin 1963: 37-8, Fig. 1c.

274: Mortlake/Brentford, London

Sword-scabbard plate and hilt-guard / L.M.: O.1766 / Fig. 114

L 323 (321, excluding the guard); W (mouth) 42; W (guard) 51.
 Incomplete wrought sheet bronze back-plate with 13 small bronze rivets of which all but the top four are now flush with both surfaces of the metal. The four at the top project at the back. All the rivets were presumably used to hold on the staples of the suspension-loop. The ogival guard is also of wrought bronze, and has two grooves on the underside, into which the two plates of the scabbard were fitted. At the time of discovery, and still surviving in 1918, but since lost, part of the iron sword-blade adhered to the plate.

Chance find probably from the Mortlake-Brentford reach of the River Thames.

R.A. Smith 1920: 19, Fig. 20; Piggott 1950: 26 (Group II).

275: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Chape / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.123 / Fig. 115

H 37; W 63. Semi-circular wrought bronze chape with a strut across the top of the back. At the bottom at the front, on the inside of the arc, are two contiguous pointed projections each with an incised border. These lines continue onto the main curved strip of the obverse face; each frames an incised dot-and-circle motif, the dot impressed with a round-ended punch, the circle with a ring-punch. There is a curving-sided triangular area of punched dots between these two oval areas. Two parallel incised lines follow the curved obverse face of the chape. Two further incised grooves run along the cross-strut at the back.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 93, No. 15, Pl. XX. Fig. 4.

276: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Scabbard-frame and chape / C.R.C.: B29 / Fig. 115

Larger fragment: L 102; smaller fragment: L 35; W 39. Two non-contiguous fragments of an incomplete bronze scabbard-frame. The edging is of U-section; the sinister arm is twisted slightly out of true. The cross-strut and the arms were beaten out from a single piece of bronze and cut to shape. On the inside of the strut long thin hammer facets can be seen running parallel to the scabbard's axis. The chape was cast onto the lower ends of the edging. The casting was imperfect; for there are blow holes in the upper ends of the chape. On the surviving flap on the smaller fragment of the scabbard-frame and on each side of the front of the chape, there is a dot-and-circle motif; these were impressed with a ring-punch of 3 mm D and a rounded centre-punch. The grooves defining the mouldings at the top of the chape have been partly worn away. The fragments retain much of their original highly-polished finish.

Found in the 1968 season of excavations in the centre of the hillfort in feature B262, a pit which also contained pottery of late pre-Roman Iron Age date.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

277: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST(31) 628252)

Chape / C.R.C.: L33 / Fig. 115

L 65. Plain cast bronze chape of U-shaped section largely covered and obscured by iron rust.

Found in the 1968 season of excavations within the hillfort in feature L108B, a pit which also contained potsherds of late pre-Roman Iron Age date.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

278: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Chape / C.R.C.: B 53 / Fig. 1

H 38; W 46. Cast bronze chape from a round-ended scabbard. On one face at the base there is a central projection on the inner edge.

Found in the 1970 season of excavations in the topsoil of Area B.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

279: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Chape / C.R.C.: K 254 / Fig. 115

W 42. Forged bronze semi-circular chape of U-section. One of the arms is twisted. Part of a cross-strut linking the tops of the arms of the chape at the back is held by a rivet; in the other arm is the hole in which was once the rivet that held the other end of the strut. On the inner edge at the base at the front there is a projection with a central nick.

Found in the 1970 season of excavations in feature 649 in Area K (the south-west gate).

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

280: Spettisbury Rings, Spettisbury, Dorset (ST (31) 915020)

Chape and scabbard-frame / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.464 / Fig. 116

L 120; W 32. Incomplete bronze chape and scabbard-frame in two contiguous fragments. The U-shaped edging, the strut across the top at the back, the bird-like projections at the top at the front and the now broken spectacle-like openwork pattern across the back near the bottom are all made from a single piece of wrought bronze (0.5-0.75 mm T). The chape (extending 35 mm from the tip) was cast onto the lower end of the frame. The join of the two sections is easily distinguished, as the chape has a bluish green patina, whereas the rest of the piece has a yellower hue.

Chance find in 1857 in making a railway cutting through the northern side of the hillfort. Found in a 'large pit' (probably a rampart-ditch) containing 80-90 human skeletons, another chape (No. 281), and various native pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman military objects. Probably a mass war-grave dating to the time of the Roman Conquest.

Akerman 1859; Franks 1880: 254; R.A. Smith 1925: 134-5; Gresham 1940: 120, Pl. II.2.; Piggett 1950: 10, 26 (Group II), Fig. 3.6; C. Fox 1958: Fig. 24.6.

281: Spettisbury Rings, Spettisbury, Dorset (ST (31) 915020)

Chape and scabbard-frame / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.459 / Fig. 116

L 144; W 33. Wrought bronze scabbard frame with a bronze chape cast onto its lower ends. Across the top of the frame at the back, there is a bridge with a convex lower edge and straight upper edge. The casting was not perfect, for there are blow-holes near the junctions with the arms of the frame.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 280.

Akerman 1859; Franks 1880: 254; R.A. Smith 1925: 134-5; Gresham 1940: 120, Pl. II.1; Piggett 1950: 10, 26 (Group II), Fig. 3.7; C. Fox 1958: Fig. 24.7.

282: Sutton, Nottinghamshire (SK (43) 7637)

Sword-scabbard front-plate / City Museum, Kingston-upon-Hull / Fig. —

L 585. Wrought bronze front-plate gradually tapering from a triangular mouth to a pointed tip. It has a median rib hammered up from the back and sharpened with a tracer at the front. An incised line borders each edge. At the top, two symmetrical panels of incised foliate ornament are disposed antithetically about the median rib. Below this, panels of incised wave ornament with foliate and other motifs alternate with zones of incised 'laddering'. The truncated motif at the bottom of the sinister panel suggests that the scabbard may at first have been longer, and that it was later cut down to its present shape.

Dredged from the Sutton reach of the River Trent.

Leeds 1933a: 8, note 5; Phillips 1935: 105, Fig. 5; Piggott 1950: 14, 27 (Group III); Atkinson and Piggott 1955: 221; C. Fox 1958: 32-3, Pl. 21; Jope 1961b: 80-1; de Navarro 1966: 148, 150, 154; Megaw 1970: 147.

283: Verulamium, St Albans, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 1307)

Scabbard mouth / Verulamium Museum St Albans / Fig. —

H 24; W 58. Cast bronze mount for attachment to the mouth of a scabbard. The rim has three parallel grooves incised along it, in each of which there is a series of spaced punched dots. The mount is now incomplete, and badly corroded. Pendent from one of the faces is a scalloped edged panel with low relief ornament symmetrical about a vertical median line, which was sharpened up after casting. Near the top of the panel are two curving-sided triangular areas filled with vertical incised hatching.

Chance find presumably from the area of the pre-Roman oppidum before 1912.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, second ser. 24 (1911-12): 132-3, 136, Fig. 1;
VCH Hertfordshire. IV (1914): 119, Fig.; Piggott 1950: 21, 28 (Group V),
Pl. II, lower middle.

284: Wargrave, Hurley and Wargrave, Berkshire (SU (41) 8279)

Chape / R.M. (misaid) / Fig. 117

Fragment of a bronze chape with a (?rivet- or blow-) hole at the tip.

Found in W.A. Seaby and J.H. Pollen's excavation of a Roman aisled building at Knowl Hill.

Seaby and Pollen 1934: 79, Pl. III. Fig. II; Piggott 1950: 28.

285: River Witham, Lincolnshire (TF (53) 0170)

Sword and scabbard fragments / Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle /
Fig. 9

L (sword) 631; L (mount) 126; W (sword) 45; W (mount) 49. Nearly complete wrought iron sword with hilt-tang. The scabbard-plates were of sheet iron, of which fragments remain at the top of the blade. The mouth of the scabbard was ogival in profile. At the tip of the scabbard there was once a bronze chape (probably cast) with incised decoration; this was lost between 1852 and 1863. At the top of the scabbard there is a beaten sheet bronze ornamental locket with repoussé and incised ornament. The edges of the relief were sharpened at the front with a fine tracer. The relief itself is further embellished with an incised design executed with a graver and a centre-punch. The lines were produced with a graver that was occasionally rocked from side to side as it was pushed forward; some of the lines are terminated with impressions made with a round-ended centre-punch. According to an examination of the locket made just before the last war, traces of gilding were detected on the surface of the metal; however, this cannot be accepted without reserve, for an examination of the Battersea shield (No. 305) made at about the same time also claimed to have revealed traces of gilding of the metal's surface, a claim which has since been disproved by a further examination of the piece. The locket on our scabbard was folded over the latter and was attached at the back by four rivets which have not survived.

Chance find in 1826; dredged from the River Witham below Lincoln, probably from the Washingborough-Fiskerton reach.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, first series. 2 (1849-53): 199, Fig. (showing chape); 4 (1856-9): 144-5, 166; Kemble et al. 1863: 194, Pl. XVIII. Fig. 10; Franks 1880: 255-6, 266, Fig. on p. 255; Leeds 1933a: 6, Fig. 3; Phillips 1935: 103-4, 186; Jacobsthal 1939a; Kendrick 1939; Hawkes 1947: 14, Pl. IIIC; Piggott 1950: 4, 25 (Group I); C. Fox 1958: 25, Pl. 22b; Jope 1961b: 81; Megaw 1970: no. 251.

SWORD - HILTS
AND
HILT - MOUNTS

286: Bradford Peverell, Dorset (SY (30) 642934)

Sword-hilt / D.C.M.: 1898.2.1 / Fig. 9

L 90. Fragment of a wrought-iron sword-hilt-tang of rectangular section with a slightly domed diamond-shaped wrought bronze pommel-mount and three short cylindrical mounts of cast bronze. Each cylinder has a short projecting rim at either end³⁸⁰ is embellished with parallel incised grooves and crimped ribs; the upper cylinder has 7 grooves and two crimped ribs, while the other two cylinders each have 9 grooves and 3 crimped ribs. The upper two cylinders are damaged and incomplete.

Chance find at Quatre Bras before 1898, with human bones and pottery (not kept); probably a burial.

Piggott 1950: 28.

287: Bulbury, Lytchett Minster, Dorset (SY (30) 929942)

Sword-hilt / D.C.M. / Fig. 1

L 51; W 50. Fragment of a forged iron hilt with a wrought bronze oval mount at the top and an ogival cast bronze guard at the bottom. On the face shown in the drawing there are four concentric incised circles; the other face is now badly disfigured by corrosion. Along the rim are two parallel grooves.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 257.

E. Cunnington 1884: 116, 120, Pl. VI. Fig. 7; Piggott 1950: 21, 27 (Group IVA), Fig. 11.5.

288: Farley Heath, Surrey.

Hilt-guard / B.M.P.R.B.: 1853.4-9.115 / Fig. 19

H 12; W 56. Cast bronze guard with scalloped skirting and two parallel lines of spaced punched dots along the rim.

Chance find in or before 1853.

Unpublished.

289: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Sword / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.452 / Fig. 120

L 560; W (of blade at top) 53; W (of hilt-guard) 66.

Fragment of a forged iron sword; much of the blade is missing, but the hilt-tang is complete with 7 bronze mounts including a pommel-mount and a guard. Rusted to the blade are fragments of an iron ?scabbard-plate. All the mounts

are of cast bronze except for the two plain beaten sheet bronze discs, one of which is now incomplete. The other mounts are variously embellished with incised and stippled ornament; two of the mounts each have a series of rectangular insets perhaps for (now missing) champlevé enamel.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

C.R. Smith 1868: Pl. I; Franks 1880: 251, 253; Piggott 1950: 21, 27 (Group IVB); Pl. II; Brailsford 1962: 1, Pl. IIA, No. A1.

290: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Hilt-guard / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.453 / Fig. 121

H 12: W 65. Cast bronze guard with a single crimped rib reserved against a narrow field of red enamel on the rim. On the scalloped skirting there is a curvilinear design filled out with red enamel.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Piggott 1950: 21, 27 (Group IVB); Brailsford 1962: 1, Fig. 1, No. A2.

291: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Hilt-guard / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.454 / Fig. 121

H 18; W 61. Incomplete cast bronze guard with a very fine crimped rib around the rim; the rib was crimped by punching on one side only. Both faces of the scalloped skirting bear curving-sided panels defined by incised lines and filled with punched dots. On one face (which is now partly missing) there are two drilled holes, perhaps intended for rivets to hold the hilt in position.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Piggott 1950: 21, 27 (Group IVB); Brailsford 1962: 1, Fig. 1, No. A3.

292: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Hilt-guard / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.455 / Fig. 121

H 17; W 58. Incomplete cast bronze guard with scalloped skirting embellished on one face only with a curving-sided panel defined by incised lines and filled with punched dots. Much of this ornament has been obliterated by wear. On this face there are also three dot-and-circle motifs; the dots were impressed with a round-ended centre-punch, the circles with a ring-punch. On the other face there are only two such motifs. The rim was embellished with a crimped rib which has been virtually completely obliterated on the face on which there are only two dot-and-circle motifs.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Piggott 1950: 21, 27 (Group IVB); Brailsford 1962: 1, Fig. 1, No. A4.

293: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Hilt-mount / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1. / Fig. 121

28 x 22. Cast bronze mount with rectangular opening in the centre. Bordering the upper and lower edges of the rim are incised lines.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Brailsford 1962: 1, Fig. 1, No. A16.

294: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Pommel-mount / N.M.W.: 44.32.12 / Fig. 121

L (of tang fragment) 57; mount -- H 39; W66. Hollow cast bronze pommel-mount with scalloped lower and convex upper edges. A segment of the forged iron hilt-tang survives, slotted into the mount.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 6, 60, 74, Pl. XV, No. 12.

295: Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Hilt-mount / C.R.C.: B 238 / Fig. 2

27.5 by 23. Oval cast bronze mount with rectangular perforation and low raised border on both faces.

Found in Area B of the 1970 season of excavations in feature 616, a layer of ash, containing Roman as well as native material, from a Roman field-oven of mid-first-century A.D. datd.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

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296: Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Pommel-mount / C.R.C. / Fig. 121

Incomplete cast bronze four-armed mount. The arms, of which two are shorter than the others, are curved to clasp the top of the pommel. At the intersection of the arms there is a rounded rectangular perforation (5 by 4 mm) designed to admit the end of the hilt-tang. The surface of the metal has been much pitted by corrosion.

Found in Area A of the 1969 season of excavations in feature 2, a deposit consisting of soil washed down the hill and dammed up behind the innermost rampart, and formed in recent times.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

297: Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott, Dorset (ST (31) 345001)

Hilt-guard / Bridport Museum / Fig. 121

H. 20; W 71. Incomplete cast bronze guard; one face is now missing. The surviving face has an incised foliate design, and an incised line following the edge. The rim is embellished with two parallel crimped ribs.

Chance find from the site of the Claudio-Neronian Roman fort.

Piggott 1950: 21, 27 (Group IVB); Webster 1961: 99, Fig. 8, No. 38.

D A G G E R - S C A B B A R D S

298: Cambridge, Cambridgeshire

Scabbard-frame / C.U.M.A.E.: 1904. 365 / Fig. 122

L 141; W 35. Wrought bronze frame made from three pieces hammered and soldered together. The two U-shaped strips of edging are hammered and slotted together at the tip where they are each flattened out into a semi-circular area, bordering the curved edge of each of which is an incised line; there is also an incised leaf-shaped motif on each plate filled with incised hatching. The fronts of the two pieces of edging are each embellished with a band of incised ornament, the upper third arranged in 'matted' fashion, the rest in herring-bone fashion. Each band is bordered by incised lines; a third incised line runs down the middle of each band. Across the top of the front of the chape is set a rectangular panel with a quatrefoil pattern reserved against a 'matted' background. Differential corrosion on the tops of the edging shows that another rectangular panel was formerly attached to the back of the frame behind the surviving panel.

Chance find in or before 1904; exact findspot not known.

C. Fox 1923: 107; VCH Cambridgeshire. I (1938): 292, Fig. 25.9; Piggott 1950: 22-3, 28.

299: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

Dagger in scabbard / S.C.M. / Fig. —

L 292. Iron dagger with triangular blade with bronze (and, now lost, organic) 'anthropomorphic' bronze mounts threaded onto the hilt-tang. The scabbard consists of four pieces of bronze. The plates are of sheet metal, the front-plate folded over the edges of the back-plate. There is a simply ornamented strip across the front-plate close to the mouth. The chape is conical with a hollow knob at the tip; the cone is ribbed and is slotted onto the end of the scabbard.

Found at the bottom of a pit within the hillfort in 1923. The pit may have contained a cremation burial, for, besides two bronze rings, a series of bronze studs, an iron arrowhead, an iron adze-head, a fragment of the bronze binding of a sheath of asymmetric profile, and fragments of pottery, it also contained burnt organic material and one or two fragments of human bone.

Walter 1923: 149, Fig.; Hawkes and Dunning 1931: 302-4; Piggott 1950: 12, 22, 26; R.R. Clarke and Hawkes 1955: 216, 226, no. 42, Fig. 6.10 (Group G); Jope 1961a: 341, Fig. 14. no. 40.

300: Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Knife-dagger-scabbard / C.R.C.: K 188 / Fig. 123

L 93; W (at mouth) 27. Bronze scabbard designed for a knife-blade (of not greater length than 85 mm) of asymmetric shape, one side straight the other curved. It is made of two sheets, the edges of the back-plate being folded over the front-plate; the latter is slightly longer. Close to the top of the back-plate is an arched suspension-loop attached by a rivet at either end. The suspension-loop is ornamented with three parallel lines -- the central one a continuous groove, the outer pair made up of nearly contiguous punched dot-impressions. Across the top and down the sides of the front-plate are rocked graver tremolo lines; these lines are also present on the back-plate, down its curved side, across the top, but only for a short distance down the straight side. At the tip of the scabbard is a spherical knob. The scabbard is almost intact, but has been badly corroded.

Found in the south-west gateway to the hillfort (site K) in the 1970 season of excavations in feature 597 which is part of the massacre-horizon dated to the time of the Roman Conquest in the mid-first century A.D.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

301: Stamford Hill, Plymstock, Devon (SX (20) 491526)

Knife-dagger-scabbard / Destroyed in World War II / Fig. 4 (after
Spence Bate)

L 106. Wrought sheet bronze scabbard designed for a one-edged knife; the edges of the back-plate were folded over the edges of the front-plate. A suspension-loop, made from a strip of bronze, was rivetted to the top of the back-plate and projected above the mouth of the scabbard. Three rivets were used to attach the loop. The blade of the knife-dagger was preserved inside the scabbard.

Chance find in 1865 from a grave in a mid-first-century A.D. cemetery. The precise context was not recorded.

Spence Bate 1865: 503, Pl.XXXI. Fig. 9.

302: River Witham, Lincolnshire

Dagger and dagger scabbard / Lost / Fig. 124 (after Jewitt)

L 380. (The following is based on what can be deduced from Jewitt's drawings published by Kemble et al.). Iron triangular dagger rusted into a bronze scabbard. The handle was of cast bronze. The four arms were each hollowed out at the end, in which there were bronze pins, presumably for the attachment of (lost) studs. The edging on both sides of the scabbard was separately made from strips of sheet bronze; the edging on the sinister side (of the obverse) seems to have been made in one piece, whereas that on the dexter side made in two pieces which butt-joined at about one third of the way up from the tip of the scabbard. The lower section was made integrally with a strut that bridges the scabbard at the back and is folded over the sinister strip. This strut had incised curvilinear ornament. The chape was probably cast onto the ends of the two edging strips. The back-plate had a suspension-loop near the tip; three circles are shown in the drawing on each staple, of which at least some were probably rivet-heads. Below the cross-strut there was an incised pattern, disposed around a circular ridge within which there were three tiny pins for the attachment of (lost) stud(s). Incised ornament flanked the triangular mouths of both the front and back plates. Close to the top of the front-plate were two circular ridges within each of which were set three bronze pins for the attachment of (lost) studs. Running down the front-plate from just below these circles was a repoussé relief rib that gradually tapered to the tip. At the point where two lengths of the dexter edging joined each other, there were two circular ridges of bronze; at the time of Jewitt's drawing one of these was lost, its position marked by a circle. Within the remaining circular ridge there was a bronze pin for the attachment of a (lost) stud. The absence of the other ridge indicates that at least these two studs were separately made.

Found in the bed of the River Witham, probably in the reaches just below Lincoln, in the early nineteenth century.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, first series 4 (1856-9): 145; Kemble et al. 1863: 192, Pl. XVII. Fig. 2; Ranks 1880: 266; Phillips 1935: 104, 186, Pl. XX; Piggott 1950: 12, 26 (Group IIA); R.R. Clarke 1951b: 218, 221; R.R. Clarke and Hawkes 1955: 220, 202, 215-6, 227, No. 48, Fig. 6.8; C. Fox 1958: 38-9, Fig. 23.8, Pl. 10e; Jope 1961a: 318, 339, No. 31.

S P E A R H E A D

303: River Thames at London.

Spearhead / B.M.P.R.B.: 1938.5-4.1 / Fig. 125

L 302; W 71. Wrought iron spearhead with an ovate blade and median rib. The socket is circular at the mouth and extends 50 mm inside the shaft. Near the bottom of the blade, on either face and on either side of the mid-rib there is a sheet bronze plate (thus four in all) of sinuous outline, though no two are of identical shape. Each plate has incised curvilinear ornament reserved against a field of incised hatching, and is attached to the iron by tiny bronze rivets which each have heads of 1.8 mm D; so skilful is the rivetting that some of the rivets can only just be discerned at a high power of magnification. The plates were attached to the spearhead before ornamentation, as the latter cuts into some of the rivets.

From the River Thames before 1931; exact findspot not known. There seems to be no basis for C. Fox's statement (followed by Barber and Megaw) that the spearhead was found in the Datchet (Buckinghamshire) reach of the Thames.

Kendrick 1931; Hawkes 1932; Kendrick and Hawkes 1932: 205, Fig. 78; Leeds 1933a: 32; Ward Perkins 1939: 189-90, 192, Pl. XX; Brailsford 1953: 58, Fig. 21, Upper row: 6; C. Fox 1958: 49, 52, Pl. 39a; Barber and Megaw 1963: 212, 213.

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HELMET

304: Waterloo Bridge, Southwark, London (TQ (51) 307805)

Helmet / B.M.P.R.B.: on loan from the Thames Conservancy Board / Fig. 126
Plates 2-3

W 425; H 242. Badly damaged bronze helmet with a pair of slightly convexly-walled conical horns. In this description, I designate the face of the cap that is made of a single piece of metal as the 'front', and the other face as the 'back'.

The cap consists of two principal sheets of bronze riveted together at the tops and sides, between and below the horns. A third piece, a crescentic strip, is riveted onto the bottom of the principal sheet at the back. All three pieces are ornamented in low repousse relief which has been sharpened up, and to which further details have been added, by chasing. The front sheet is badly damaged on the sinister side close to Horn I. Three discs of enamelled bronze highlighted the ornament on each of the two principal sheets; the sinister disc on the front sheet is now missing. Each disc was engraved in a criss-cross manner to act as a key for the (red) enamel, and was attached by means of a single central rivet with a circular head. A separately made edging of penannular section runs round the base of the helmet; the edging is now in three lengths whose ends are held together by means of three small clamps riveted onto the back of the helmet. Close to the base of the helmet at the front is a series of very small empty rivet-holes which may have been used in the attachment of a now lost lining.

Each horn is made of a triangular piece of metal, cut off at the apex, and bent round into a slightly convexly-walled cone; the two shorter sides of the triangle overlap and are held together by means of countersunk rivets. The knob at the end of each horn was cast in position. The base of each horn was bent outwards to form a narrow flange. The principal sheets of the cap overlap these flanges, and the joins were effected by rivetting.

The mouldings - each one a strip of bronze with transversely nicked edges and with a line of evenly spaced ball-headed pseudo-rivets - are held on with countersunk rivets. Each of the ball-headed pseudo-rivets was separately made and fitted on to the strip by hammering out its end at the back. It is likely that the mouldings that cover the riveted seams on the horns were attached before the latter were joined to the cap; the mouldings on the horns were attached after the terminals had been cast in position, since the run-in metal inside the ends of the horns are perforated by rivets used to hold the mouldings in position. The strip-mouldings placed below the horns at the sides of the helmet end in rings projecting below the base of the cap; the rings doubtless served as attachment-points for a chin-strap.

Several repairs were effected in antiquity, particularly at the base of the helmet at the back. These consist of additional plates riveted to the inside of the cap. The standard of rivetting is extremely crude when compared to the skill of rivetting displayed by the original workmanship.

Even despite these repairs the helmet has a remarkably botched appearance, for example, the knobbed strip-mouldings overlies parts of the relief ornament; moreover, the crescentic strip at the base at the back 'spoils' the balance of the ornamentation of the principal rear sheet. It seems probable that the helmet was completely dismantled and re-assembled in antiquity, the principal rear-sheet, in particular, being trimmed down in the process, possibly because it had been badly damaged at the base, and the crescentic strip added as a repair.

Found in the bed of the River Thames at Waterloo Bridge c. 1860.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, second ser. 3 (1864-7): 342-4; R.A. Smith
1925: 107, Fig.116; Vulliamy 1930: 127-8; Henry 1933: 81-2, Fig.8.7;
Brailsford 1953: 68, Pl. XVIII.1; Brailsford 1956: 760-1; C. Fox 1958:
49, Figs 36a-b, Pl. 27b; Sandars 1968: 264-5, 266, 268, Pl. 293; Megaw
1970: no. 294.

SHIELD-MOUNTS

305: Battersea, London (TQ (51) 274774)

Shield / B.M.P.R.B.: 1857.7-15.1 / Figs. 131 - Plates 4 5, 6 A.

L 775; W 355; D (roundel A) 168; D (roundel B) 293; D (roundel C) 169. Apart from the wooden or leather backing to the bronze mounts, this shield is complete. The fittings consist of four facing plates, three ornamental roundels, the U-shaped edging, and a handle-mount. The roundels are lettered A, B, and C, from the top to the bottom; the 'top' is as the shield is conventionally illustrated. The measurements and precise relationships of the constituent parts were examined in 1969 when the shield was dismantled for re-mounting on perspex. I concluded that the previous mounting, made in 1935-6 when the mounts were cleaned, was incorrect. Therefore, all illustrations published between then and the present time are 'incorrect'; this applies too to the postcard and colour slide currently sold at the British Museum, for new versions of these have yet to be made. However, the illustrations made before the cleaning of the shield show the pieces in their correct relationships one to another. There is no doubt that the 1935-6 reconstruction was aesthetically more pleasing than the present reconstruction, for the slight incompleteness of the fittings was less apparent than now. Nevertheless, it could (and, unfortunately, still can) be seen that a considerable deal of damage had been done to the shield in the previous reconstruction of the shield. For example, several holes were drilled through the edging for pins to hold it onto the mount, and a very large number of holes pierced through the facing plates. It is clear that, in 1935-6 or shortly after the discovery of the shield in the 19th century, the facing plates were trimmed down considerably in places; the former extent of the plates in the areas where they have since been reduced, is indicated by differential corrosion on the backs of the three ornamental roundels.

The four facing plates originally overlapped each other. Today, however, only two of the overlaps are preserved; it is clear that the overlaps moved clockwise around the shield, in that the dexter base plate overlaps the dexter chief plate which in turn overlaps the sinister chief plate. The outer edges of the plates were covered by the U-shaped edging, whilst the inner edges were covered by the three ornamental roundels. Projecting into the spaces occupied by the three roundels from the facing plates were rounded tongues. The tongues provided anchorage points for the facing plates, for a rivet passed through each of them from the obverse of the roundels to the back of the shield. Not all of the tongues have survived; three are preserved behind roundel A, one behind roundel C, whilst none of the tongues survives behind roundel B. Where missing, their outlines are preserved by differential corrosion of the backs of the roundels. Most of the area of the facing plates measures from 0.2 to 0.32 mm thick, although in places it thins to as little as 0.10 mm. The surface of the facing plates is differentially corroded in the areas where they have been overlain by the edging and by the roundels.

The U-shaped edging to the shield is of wrought sheet bronze, made from a strip of metal 20 mm wide varying from 0.45 to 0.55 mm thick. It was made in two lengths, whose ends met at the top and bottom of the shield on the vertical axis. At the top of the shield the sinister strip overlapped the dexter, while at the bottom the dexter strip overlapped the sinister. Each join was secured with a rivet. The edging indicates that at the periphery the shield was about 6 mm thick. On

each face of the edging there is a narrow incised groove close to the edge. The dexter half of the edging is incomplete and broken into four pieces; a fifth piece is missing from the dexter chief section. All but the dexter base break were made in recent times; the ancient break was masked with a separately made clip that was riveted into position. At the same time at least two rivets were inserted through the edging further up the dexter side of the shield. Neither rivet is preserved; the hole of one occurs at the next break in the edging, while only half of the other hole survives - on the lower end of the uppermost fragment.

Each of the three roundels is ornamented with repoussé relief work, a central boss, pointillé work, and several separately made domed red enamel studs with fretted frames in the form of a swastika. Roundels A and C are identical in design, although roundel A has a larger extension. The edges of the extensions of these two roundels are overlaid by roundel B. Roundels A and B are each attached to the shield by means of seven solid dome-headed rivets which have separately made sheet bronze domes at the back. The distance between the domes on these rivets is 6 mm; this indicates that the shield itself was no more than 6 mm thick in the centre as well as at the perimeter. Besides ten rivets of the same character, roundel A was attached with two much smaller rivets through two tiny tongues set diametrically opposite each other outside the peripheral ridge towards the sides of the shield. Outside the encircling ridge on each of the roundels there is a tiny bevel no more than 1 mm wide. On roundel C this bevel was cut away in the sinister base sector to admit an ornamental clip that was fitted over a crack and attached with two rivets. This repair plate is ornamented with a false relief S-motif with rounded terminals. Whilst roundels A and C are each made of a single sheet of wrought metal that ranges from 0.50 to 0.65 mm thick, the central boss on roundel B was separately made and attached by means of eight more or less regularly spaced rivets through an overlap joint in the groove around the base of the boss. The heads of these rivets lie flush with the surface on the obverse, but stand slightly proud of the reverse face. The repoussé work on all three of the roundels is extremely finely executed, and was extensively sharpened up by chasing; some of the ridges rise up at about 70 to 80 degrees from the surface of the roundels. From the angle at which the chasing tools must have been held to execute the work on the ridges closest to the central boss on roundel B, it may be deduced that the boss was only added after the ornamentation of the flange had been completed. In order to highlight the relief, pointillé work in the form of panels of regularly spaced dots, very finely rusticated panels, and lines of spaced dots was added in places. The enamel domes, of which there were once nine on each of the roundels (one is missing from roundel A and two from roundel B, one of the latter having been lost within the last few years!), are all attached by means of a central rivet, and backed with a black bituminous substance. Each was made by fretting a sheet of ~~bronze~~ ~~bronze~~ by then placing the open dome in a mould of the same shape, by then placing a cupric oxide glass paste in the mould, which was then heated in a reducing atmosphere until the paste became viscous when it was moulded into the required shape; after cooling the enamel was polished up to reveal the bright red colour under the film of oxidised matter. The stud was then backed with the bitumen and, after having scored the surface of the setting on the roundel, riveted into position. The square panels on the arms of the swastikas were generally ornamented with chased parallel grooves which were highlighted by punching at regular intervals with a tiny pointed tool.

The metal surface of the shield-mounts was very carefully polished to remove all sign of the hammer-facets incurred in their manufacture; on the reverse, however, punch-facets can be observed in many places behind the relief work. Metallographic analysis has revealed that the sheets had been considerably beaten and annealed in the course of their manufacture; an 8 mg. sample of the metal was examined by polarographic analysis and shown to be a low tin-bronze containing more than 91% Cu. It had been claimed, on the basis of a sample taken in 1935-6, that the metal had once been gilded; close examination in 1968-9 failed to reveal any trace of gilding anywhere on the shield's surface. The discrepancy is probably due to confusion of the 1935-6 sample with a sample from another object.

The wrought sheet bronze handle-mount, which measures 145 by 132 mm, and which encircled an opening 84 by 98 mm, is also ornamented in repoussé relief, in openwork and with pointillé panels. It was attached to the back of the shield by means of thirteen rivets of which none is preserved. Unlike the obverse mounts, the handle-mount has not been cleaned of its black patina.

Found in the bed of the River Thames, allegedly close to the Royal Albert Suspension Bridge, in 1856.

Cuming 1858: 330, Pl. XXIV. Fig. 4; Kemble et al. 1863: 190-1, Pl. XVI. Fig. 1; Lawrence 1905: 41-2; Johnson 1917: 439; R.A. Smith 1925: 25, 106, Pl. I; Hemp 1928: 259, 263, 268, Fig. 12; Lawrence 1930: 92-3; Leeds 1933a: 11, 23-6, 44; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 343, 345; De Navarro 1952: 80-1; Atkinson and Piggott 1955: 216; Brailsford 1956: 759-60; C. Fox 1958: 27, 28, 29, 49, 110, 113, n.5, 132, 144, 145, 149, 150, Pls 14a, 16-7; Joze 1961b: 81, 82; Sandars 1968: 264, 270, 275, 325, n.21, Pl. 292; A.E. Werner and Barker 1969; A.E. Werner and Hughes 1969: 3, Table 1; Megaw 1970: no. 253; Joze 1971a: 68, n.39.

306: River Thames at Fulham, London (TQ (51) 234773)

Shield-mount / B.M.P.R.B.: 1865.1-20.1 / Fig. 152

L 355; W 269; H (central boss) 30. Sheet bronze cruciform mount designed for attachment to a convex surface. Running round the edge is a narrow ornamental band defined by two parallel incised lines. Between them are respectively a continuous sinuous rocked graver line along each of the inward-curving sides, and a series of rocked graver lines in the form of overlapping flattened S-scrolls along each of the outward-curving ends. Interspersed amongst the sinuous lines and the S-scrolls are dot-facets impressed with a round-ended punch. An ancient crack from the edge of the central boss to the centre of the chief sinister inward-curving side was repaired with a patch at the back (now missing) held in position by two rivets, one on each side of the crack. The central boss has a circular depression in the middle, in the base of which there is a separately made sheet bronze dome attached by a bronze rivet. Similar domes attached by rivets are set in hollows in the small bosses in the longer arms. These bosses are ornamented with radial lines alternately incised and dotted; at the base of each is a concentric sinuous incised line. The domes within circular ridges on the sinister and dexter arms are integral with the mount, and are each ornamented with three compass-drawn circles reserved against a pointillé background. Each circle has one dotted and two incised circles set concentrically within it. It is difficult to see how the object could have been satisfactorily mounted, for the only means of attachment are the two rivets on the top and bottom bosses which project a mere 2 mm at the back.

Dredged from the River Thames near the Crab Tree Inn in or before 1865.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London, 2nd ser. 3 (1864-7): 237, Fig.; R.A. Smith 1905a: 95, Fig. 71.

307: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

Rib-cover / Lost (?) / Fig. 133 (after Hoare)

L 120 (?). Fragment of a half-cylindrical bronze rib-cover; the piece swells in width towards the rounded intact end.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 124.

Hoare 1827: 42, Pl. VI. bottom left; C. Fox 1947a: 91.

308: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Naubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Shield-mount / N.M.W.: 44.294.31 / Fig. 134

L 375; W 126; H 65. Sheet bronze mount placed over the spine and central boss of a wooden shield and attached by 10 rivets set in drilled holes that vary from 2.0 - 2.6 mm D. Surrounding several of these holes is an uncorroded ring of metal indicating the extent of the rivet-heads. The dome did not completely cover the central boss as can be seen in the side-view. An engraved line runs round the edge of the mount, although it does not continue onto the side attachment flaps; this suggests that the flaps were covered by further mounts. The metal varies in thickness from 0.55 to 0.65 mm on the rib-covers, and from 0.40 to 0.50 mm on the dome. The latter is embellished with four incised triskelar roundels, arranged in pairs linked by a single engraved line in the manner of an S. The two pairs are almost identical. The ornament was executed as follows: first, it was roughly marked out with a scribe, and then certain parts filled in with tremolo hatching, executed with a round-edged graver that was rocked from side to side as it was pushed forward across the metal. The graver's edge was very slightly damaged, for it imparted a very finely broken line in the metal. The tremolo work is very fine, with three to four zigzags every mm. Each tremolo line overlaps its neighbours for up to one-third of its width on each side. Finally, the scribed-out marking lines were strengthened with a graver. Not all of the scribed lines were followed; indeed, in places the graver took a new course. The correspondence of the engraved lines with the edges of the tremolo hatching is not always exact; in places, the engraved lines either cut into or are set well beyond the hatching.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 10.

C Fox 1945a; 1947a: 7-11, 53-8, 60, 61, 65, 91, Figs 3 and 28C, Pls IV, Va and XXXVI, No. 98; 1958: 43-4, 56, 97, Figs 28-9 and 30C; Savory 1964a: 20, 21, 22, 28.

309: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

Shield-mount / S.C.M.: E12 EV / Fig. 33

L 54; W 29; T 0.75-0.8. Badly damaged fragment of sheet bronze with repoussé ornament comprising two bosses and a diagonal keel. The edges of the two bosses were sharpened up on the obverse. On the almost complete boss (in the centre of the fragment) there are two incised circles reserved against a finely rusticated field of closely-packed punch-facets. The diagonal keel was raised with a chisel-ended punch; the upper edge on the obverse was sharpened up with a tracer.

Found in Gray's excavation of Mound IV the eastern 'village' at Meare; no further information is available.

M. Avery: pers. comm.

310: Moel Hiraddug, Cwm, Flintshire (SJ (33) 063788)

Shield-mounts / Powysland Museum, Welshpool; electrotype in N.M.W.: 32.175.1 / Fig. 135-6

L (spina) 460; H (boss) 54; W (boss) 115; L (plaque) 435; W (plaque) 200
Two pieces of wrought sheet bronze formed part of one shield; both are incomplete. One is shaped like a pelta and is flat, the other partly covered the spine of the shield. Whilst the former is plain, the latter is simply ornamented with transverse ridges across the top and bottom of the central broad section, and with a central circular ridge, from which six grooves radiate, three on each side. Both pieces were riveted to the shield; at the sides of the centre of the spine-cover there are narrow flaps through which rivets were passed. To one of these flaps was attached to the peltate plaque. The broken off part of the spine-cover bears an ancient repair close to the modern break; the cover had broken across a rivet-hole and was repaired with a piece of metal attached to the back held on with six rivets, three on each side of the crack. Around the outer curve of the peltate plaque there is a 12 mm wide band of differential corrosion; in the centre of the plaque differential corrosion in a 27 mm diameter area around a rivet-hole indicates the former position of a decorative stud.

Found in making road through the eastern side of the ramparts of the hillfort in 1872 together with Nos 326A and B and an iron sword.

M.A. Gage 1884: 331, nos 1 and 2 on plate opposite p. 332; Hemp 1928: 253, 255, 257-60, 263-5, Figs 3-6; C. Fox 1947a: 9, 91; Houlder 1961: 8-10, 18-20; Savory 1964a: 18-9, 20, 21, Fig. 3; Stead 1968: 173, 176.

311: Owslebury, Hampshire (SU (41) 525246)

Shield-boss mount / Mr P.J. Hellard, Bottom Pond Farm, Owslebury / Fig. 13

W 255; H 84; L of wings 212 and 206 respectively. Wrought sheet bronze mount of arched form with central concave-sided cone, upturned flaps along the upper and lower edges, and two splayed trapezoidal wings. Four cup-headed rivets, each 9 mm in diameter, held each of the wings to the shield. One of the rivets is turned through a right angle towards its end, having been bent in this way to hold it in position at the back of the shield; the length of the upper part of the rivet indicates that the shield was no more than 6 mm thick. Apart from a groove bordering three of the sides of each wing, and apart from nicking along the edges of the upturned flaps, the mount is completely plain. A pair of thin sheet bronze crescents was found behind the boss in the excavation of the shield. The crescents taper in thickness from the outer edge towards the inner; their outer edges have been nicked at irregular intervals, but at a mean distance of about 1 mm between each of them. The crescents measure 77 and 75 mm long respectively. A fragment of sheet bronze, with two incomplete circular grooves at the edge and with a penannular groove around a rivet-hole in the centre, was found with the shield and presumably ornamented some part of it. On excavation traces of wood behind the shield-boss indicate that at least three planks were used in the construction of the shield; the planks ran parallel with the long axis of the shield.

Found in 1967 with a Late La Tène sword, a (?) silver belt-hook, and a pair of plain bronze suspension rings for the sword's wooden scabbard, in a male inhumation burial (Inhumation 39) in a small late pre-Roman Iron Age cemetery in Collis' excavation of the pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman farm at Bottom Pond Farm.

Collis 1968: 25-7, Pl. IXb; pers. comm.

312: Polden Hill(s), Somerset

Three shield-boss covers / B.M.P.R.B.: 1846.3-22.114-6 / Figs. 138

Three conical shield-boss covers with circular flanges. Two of the bosses are identical and bear no ornament, whilst the third has a curvilinear repoussé relief design around the flange. The two plain bosses measure 210 mm in diameter; only one preserves the full profile, rising 70 mm above the flange. The decorated boss has a diameter of 216 mm and is 66 mm high. The profiles of the plain and ornamented bosses differ, the sides of the cones of the plain bosses being straighter; moreover, unlike the decorated boss, the cones on the plain pair stand on short, slightly inward-sloping cylinders. The presence of perfectly circular striations around the plain bosses suggests that they were at least finished, if not actually formed, on a lathe. This feature is absent on the ornamented boss. It seems probable that all three bosses were once mounted on the same shield in a similar manner to the three roundels on No. 305; the ornamented boss would have been in the centre, the other two above and below it.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 15.

Harford 1803: 91, Nos 1-2, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1; R.A. Smith 1925: 143, 145, Fig. 164; Hemp 1928: 268; C. Fox 1947a: 9, 91; Watson 1949: 53; C. Fox 1958: 116, Fig. 72.

313: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Shield-boss mount / C.R.C.: N 371 / Fig. 139

For description and details of context, see Spratling 1970b: 1-4, Fig. 2 (p.22).

314: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Shield-mount / C.R.C.: N 50 / Fig. 140

For description and details of context see Spratling 1970b: 10-11, no. 2(a), Fig. 3A (p. 23).

315: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Shield-rib cover / C.R.C.: N 221 / Fig. 140

For description and details of context see Spratling 1970b: 10-11, no. 2 (b), Fig. 3B (p. 23).

316: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

?Shield-edging / C.R.C.: N 389 / Fig. 140

For description and details of context see Spratling 1970b: 13, no. 4, Fig. 3C (p.23).

317: Stanfordbury, Southill, Bedfordshire (TL (52) 148412 approx.)

Shield-boss mount / C.U.M.A.E.: 765.10 / Fig. 141

H 75; L 129; W 132. Broken and incomplete wrought sheet bronze mount of arched form with central cone, originally provided with staples at the side for attachment to the shield. While one of the staples is lost, part of the other survives; the form of the staples cannot be reconstructed. Along the upper and lower edges of the mount there were once two flaps; only one survives. The latter is bent upwards; the upward-pointing angle of the flap appears to be an integral feature of the design, and is not the result of recent damage. Running transversely across the boss near the bases of these flaps are two ridges, each flanked on both sides by pairs of grooves; the grooves and ridges are pointed at either end, swelling towards the middle. In the centre of the mount a large rivet-hole surrounded by a circular patch of differential corrosion indicates the former presence of a decorative stud at the peak of the cone.

From a burial 'vault' found by chance in 1832 near Stanfordbury Farm, which also contained a bronze jug, a bronze patera, an iron suspension-frame for a bronze cauldron (the latter disintegrated on discovery), two iron bars, six amphorae (of which only one has been preserved), a bone 'flute', five stone ?gaming-pieces, two fire-dogs, and three south Gaulish samian cups dates to the time of Tiberius and Claudius. It should be noted that the bronze jug has been incorrectly restored; radiographs kindly taken for me by Mr. Williamson, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge,

indicate that the body of this vessel was much more globular and more symmetrical in form than the present restoration indicates.

Dryden 1846: 16, No. 4; Lethbridge 1954: 29; Stead 1967: 36, 45, n.1, 50, 55, No. 13.

318: Tal-y-llyn, Merionethshire (SH (23) 72701188)

Mounts from Shield I / N.M.W. / Fig. 142

Three pieces of wrought sheet bronze have been reasonably considered to have formed part of a single shield: a near-complete mount from the boss, and two incomplete plaques, originally probably peltate in form. The more complete plaque is here designated plaque A, the other plaque B. Since permission for me to examine these pieces closely has been withheld, the following description is based on Savory's publications and upon what I have been able to observe through the glass of the N.M.W.'s display cases; the same is true of the description of Shield II (No. 319).

Boss-mount. W 133. Wrought sheet bronze mount formerly attached by means of the lateral staples over a domed boss. The central roundel, with a peripheral repoussé relief ridge flanked by broad shallow grooves, encloses a relief triskele worked up in repoussé technique, the ridges again made more pronounced with flanking grooves. Along all of these grooves an engraving tool has been rocked. In the centre of the triskele there was once a circular stud of which only the holding rivet is now preserved. Around the outer edge of the roundel there is a series of pendant triangles each first lightly sketched out with a scribe and then filled with tremolo hatching executed by rocking a graver of rounded section from side to side. Similarly executed triangles border the partly intact groove flanking a ridge across the present upper edge of the boss-mount. The dome and the flaps are now incomplete, having suffered badly from corrosion. There are rivet-holes in the surviving parts of the flaps.

Plaque A. L 300; W 127. Badly damaged wrought sheet bronze plaque of 215 mm radius with a double row of alternating blank and rocked-graver-hatched squares around the outer edge and zigzag lines around the inner edges. Scribed marking-out lines for the two bands of hatched squares are still visible. In the centre of the plaque there is a triskele reserved against a circular field of rocked graver hatching; a band of alternating blank and rocked-graver-hatched triangles encircles the roundel. Fine marking-out lines for the design were executed with a scribe and are still mostly visible. In the centre there is a circular blank area around a rivet hole where there was once a circular ?stud. A few rivet-holes remain close to the periphery of the plaque.

Plaque B. L 262; W 102. As plaque A, but more severely damaged. Scarcely any of the ornament is now visible.

Chance find in June 1963 under a boulder by the side of a path leading up from the vallye near Tal-y-llyn on the west side of Nant Cader. Found with a Roman lock-plate and parts of a second shield (No. 319).

Savory 1964a: 18-23, 27-8, Fig. 2, Pls III, VI and VII; 1964b: 450-9, 470, 471, 474, Figs 1-4, Pls I-III; 1968a: 89, 90, 102; 1968b: 19-22, Figs 5, 6, and 8; Megaw 1970: nos. 262 and 267.

319: Taly-y-llyn, Merionethshire (SH (23) 72701188)

Mounts from Shield II / N.M.W. / Fig. 143

Several pieces of wrought sheet brass probably formed part of a single shield: four identical 'composite' discs, two rib-sheaths, two trapezoid plaques, and two fragments of a boss-cover. For other explanatory notes, see first paragraph of description of No. 318.

Boss-cover. Two fragments of an incomplete domed mount with curvilinear repoussé relief ornament which is best restored as a triskele with trails at the ends of the three limbs; other kinds of pattern have been tried, e.g. lyres, but only a form of triskele 'fits' the surviving fragments. The triskele is enclosed with a circular roundel defined by a repoussé ridge. The repoussé ridges are all flanked by broad shallow grooves along which an engraving tool has been rocked. Further ridges flanked by grooves bordered the upper and lower edges of the mount. The dexter staple of the mount was broken off in antiquity and another plate was riveted on in its place; it is clear that the mount was removed from its boss at least once in antiquity, for there are overlapping sets of rivet-holes that can most easily be thus explained. The dimensions of the larger fragment are 129 by 43, those of the smaller fragment being 128 by 24.

Two rib-sheaths. L 165 and 170 respectively. Two wrought sheet metal mounts intended to cover the spina of a wooden shield. Both are broad at one end and taper in a very gentle concave curve to the other; whilst the broad ends are open, the tips were probably both rounded off and closed.

Two trapezoid plaques. The more complete (plaque A) measures 153 mm long; plaque B originally had the same length (i.e. 153 mm) but is now only 133 mm long, and is 105 mm wide at the broader end. Both plaques are identically ornamented with anthropoid and curvilinear motifs in repoussé relief; the repoussé work is everywhere flanked by broad shallow grooves along which an engraving tool has been rocked in tremolo technique. The plaques were each attached by means of rivets; however, none of the rivets is preserved. The upper curve of plaque B matches the curve of the base of the larger fragment of the boss-mount; the rivet-holes along this edge fit precisely over those on the staple of the boss-mount. It may therefore be concluded that the two trapezoid plaques were attached to the shield on either side of the boss.

Four 'composite' discs. Average diameter of the backing discs 165 mm, of the openwork discs 133 mm. Each piece consists of two discs: a smaller one with a triskele with trails reserved against an open background, and a larger one with closely set radial ridges raised in repoussé with a tracer-like punch. Differential corrosion and two sets of rivet-holes indicate that the two components of each 'composite' disc were mounted at least twice in antiquity. The similarity of the triskeles to the restored triskele on the boss-mount suggests that the four discs were mounted on the same object, hence the same shield, as the boss-mount.

It may be noted that all the pieces listed above are of similar chemical composition, that is, copper with large amounts of zinc and little or no tin, and that the discs and the trapezoid plaques were originally covered with tin-plating.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 318.

Savory 1964a: 18-20, 23-6, Pls I, II, IV-VI and VIII; 1964b: 450-2, 454, 459-68, 474-5, Figs 1 and 5-7, Pls I, top, and IV-VI; 1968a: 89, 96-7, 101-2, Fig. 2.4, Pl. V.2; 1968b: 19-22, Figs 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13.4; Spratling 1966: 230; Megaw 1970: no. 266.

320: Wandsworth, London

Shield-mount / B.M.P.R.B.: 1858.11-16.3 / Figs. 145-6

L 370; W 118.5; H 42. Incomplete wrought sheet bronze mount formerly placed lengthwise down the centre of a shield. The half-cylindrical spine swells into a near-circular boss that is profusely embellished with high relief repoussé ornament that is symmetrical about a diagonal axis. Finely incised ornament set in variously shaped panels highlight the relief work; many of the incised details consist of extremely finely drawn minute spirals. The diagonal rib has been made wavy by punching along a sinuous line. The surviving terminal at the end of the shorter half-cylinder leading from the boss is ornamented with an anthropomorphic face in repoussé relief; the nose is embellished with finely drawn minute incised spirals. The eyes are in the form of coils. Running down either side of the mount, following its outline except at the end, is a broad flange through which rivets were passed at regular intervals to hold the mount onto its shield; seven of the rivets are preserved. Each is domed at either end; the rivets indicate that the shield was no more than 8 mm thick. If the curve at the end of the complete terminal is followed round, the diameter of the presumed terminal roundel would have been about 154 mm; moreover, if the lost anthropomorphic face is restored as in Fig. , and the two roundels restored at about 154 mm each, the total original length of the ornamental spine of the shield would have been about 740 mm.

Found in the bed of the River Thames with No. 321 sometime before 1849.

Archaeol. J. 6 (1849): 411; Proc. Soc. Antiq. London (first ser.) 4 (1856-9): 145, no. 5; Kemble et al. 1863: 191, Pl. XVI. Fig. 2; R.A. Smith 1925: 106; Hemp 1928: 259, 261, 268, Fig. 13; Leeds 1933a: 6, 10-2, Fig. 2b; Brailsford 1953: 70, Pl. XX.2; Atkinson and Piggott 1955: 215, 228, 234; C. Fox 1958: 25-9, 149, Pl. 14b; Jope 1961b: 81, 82; Sandars 1968: 261-2, 263, Pl. 288; Megaw 1970: no. 255; Jope 1971a: 64, Pl. XXIVb.

321: Wandsworth, London

Shield-roundel / B.M.P.R.B.: 1858.11-16.2 / Figs. 47, Pl. 8A

D 330; H of boss 33; metal varies in thickness from 1.3 mm at the base of the boss to 0.75 mm at the top of the boss and 0.6 mm at the edge of the flange. Wrought sheet bronze roundel with a central boss that is surrounded by a circular ridge; the latter has been made sinuous by punching a tracer into the metal at the back in zig-zag manner. (The sinuosity has been exaggerated in my drawing for the sake of clarity). The surface of the boss has been ornamented with a chased design that consists of two identical motifs each covering one half of the boss, although there are slight differences in detail. In the centre of the boss there is a depression with a central rivet-hole; an ornamental stud was presumably once placed in this depression. In the groove around the top of the boss traces of a walked scorper line can just be detected; this line has been restored all the way round. The flange around the boss is embellished with repoussé relief curvilinear ornament that consists of two identical motifs each covering one half of the flange. The axis of symmetry is on almost exactly the same diameter as the axis of symmetry of the pattern on the boss. The outer edges of the relief have been sharpened at the front with a blunt tracer. In some of the hollowed areas bordered by the repoussé work there are engraved and chased patterns, some of the lines having been produced in rocked graver technique. In the centre of the depression on each of the formalised bird-heads there is a rivet, doubtless for the attachment of a now missing stud. The mount was attached to a shield by means of six rivets of which only one now survives; this has a domed head and projects 8 mm at the back of the mount, indicating that the shield itself was no more than 8 mm thick. Four of these rivets were placed in a rectangle around the sinuous ridge; the other two were placed at either end of the axis of symmetry referred to above, just inside a shallow groove that runs most of the way around the flange of the mount about 6 mm in from the edge. It seems likely that this groove was a setting-out line for some kind of ornamental strip once riveted to the edge of the mount. In places the groove runs closer to the edge, which suggests that the mount may have trimmed back around parts of the periphery; in these parts the rivet-holes have been truncated. Two cracks, almost diametrically opposed, were repaired in antiquity; only one of the repairs is preserved - a short length of wire passed through a pair of holes on either side of the crack, the ends hammered flush with the surface of the metal. The wire passes across the crack on the reverse. Two similar tiny rivet-holes on the opposite side of the mount indicate that the repair there was probably of the same kind.

Found in the bed of the River Thames with No. 320 sometime before 1849.

Archaeol. J. 6 (1849): 411; Proc. Soc. Antiq. London (first ser.) 4 1856-9): 145, no. 4; Kemble et al. 1863: 191, Pl. XVI. Fig. 1;
 R.A. Smith 1925: 106; Hemp 1928: 259, 261, 268, Figs 14-5; Leeds 1933a: 6, 10-2, Fig. 2a; De Navarro 1952: 75-6, Fig. v; Brailsford 1953: 70, Pl. XX.1; Atkinson and Piggott 1955: 215, 216, 221, 228, 231, 234; C. Fox 1958: 25-6, 29, 49, 149, Pl. 13; Joze 1961b: 81, 82, Pl. VIId; Sandars 1968: 261-2, 265, Pl. 289; Megaw 1970: no. 247; Joze 1971a: 68, n. 39, Pl. XXV; Lowery, Savage and Wilkins 1971: 180.

322: River Witham, Washingborough reach, Lincolnshire

Shield / B.M.P.R.B.: 1872.12-13.1 / Pls. 6B, 7.

L 1130; max. W 405; min. W 390; L of spine 1105; H of central boss 45. Apart from most of the edging and the applied figure on the facing plates, the bronze mounts of this shield are complete. The mounts comprise two long facing-plates, a central spine, and part of the U-shaped edging. All are of wrought sheet bronze. The two facing plates, each 0.2 to 0.3 mm thick, are curved to give a convex surface about the long axis. Their edges were overlapped by the spine and by the U-shaped edging. The latter was probably made in two strips, their ends meeting at the top and bottom of the shield at the vertical axis and secured with rivets. Close to the edge on either face there is an incised groove. Formerly attached to the plates by means of tiny rivets, and now missing, was an applied figure in the shape of a much formalised boar with greatly lengthened legs; the outline is indicated by its marking-out lines and by differential corrosion. The figure, perhaps made in two halves, was tucked in under the central spine. The spine is made of a single piece of wrought sheet bronze 0.8 mm thick, and was attached to the shield with dome-headed and dome-backed rivets. It is ornamented in repoussé and false relief, and with chased and engraved linear designs. On the central boss there are five bright red coral studs, each attached with a central rivet whose end has been expanded to fit tightly by punching with a fine point into its middle. Around the openings on the boss and in the terminal roundels are groups of rivets, whose heads lie flush with the surface of the metal but which project a little at the back, suggesting that they clasped some other thin material that was intended to provide a contrast to the surface of the bronze. In making the spine four cracks occurred in the metal. Two of them lie close to the lower end of the spine, one on the main boss, and one at the upper end of the spine; all were repaired with iron plates held on at the back with rivets. Since in each case at least one of the rivets has been nicked by incised ornamental work, we can be sure that all four repairs were effected before the ornamentation of the spine had been completed. All of the repairs appear to have been successful, in that they prevented serious enlargement of the cracks; however, the iron repairs have now mostly been preferentially corroded, and three of the cracks have reopened. The first crack lies at the top of the dexter flange and runs up into the encircling ridge around the upper terminal roundel. Four rivets were used in the repair, two on each side of the crack; on each side of the crack one of the rivets lies on the flange, one on the ridge. The second and third cracks lie transverse to the spine at either end of the formalised animal-head that 'supports' the lower terminal. At the snout end of this head there were four rivets, one on the snout itself, one at either end of the crack in the hollow beyond the snout; the fourth is now missing, the hole for it being located on the ridge beyond the crack. Six rivets were used to hold the repair-plate across the crack that runs along the base of the groove between the crown of the animal's head and the encircling ridge of the lower terminal roundel; there are three rivets on both sides of the crack. The fourth crack lies on the sinister face of the main boss, running across the five-petalled rosette; three of the rivets lie above the crack, while a fourth is placed below it. The wavy ribs on the terminal roundels were effected by continuous punching at the back along a sinuous course (not in a truly zigzag manner, as it has recently been claimed); it is possible that additional hammering on the obverse of the ridge helped to make the waviness more pronounced. The incised design on the penannular flat surface around the central

bosses in the terminal roundels was produced by engraving; in places the graver was rocked. At the ends of the lines are dots impressed with a round-ended punch. Bordering the outer edge of each of the spine's flanges is a crimped false relief ridge, made sinuous by alternate punching on either side of a narrow rib defined by two parallel grooves.

Found in the bed of the River Witham near Washingborough in about 1826.

Meyrick 1831: 95-7, Pl. XIII; Proc. Soc. Antiq. London (first ser.) 4 (1856-9): 144, 166; Kemble et al. 1963: 190, Pl. XIV. Fig. 1;
 R.A. Smith 1925: 25, 101, 104-5, Figs 113-5; Hemp 1928: 258, 259, 261, 262, 268, Fig. 10; Leeds 1933a: 6, 10-2, 94-5, 136; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 343, 346-7; Piggott 1950: 4, 14, 16; De Navarro 1952: 77; Brailsford 1953: 52, 68, Pl. XIX.1; Atkinson and Piggott 1955: 221, 228, 231, 234; C. Fox 1958: 26-7, 29, 30, 31, n. 14, 76, 142, 149-50, Frontispiece, Pl. 15; Jope 1961b: 81, 82; Sanders 1968: 262, 263-4, 265, 266, 293, Frontispiece, Pls 290-1; Megaw 1970: no. 252; Jope 1971a; Lowery, Savage and Wilkins 1971: 180.

POSSIBLE / PROBABLE SHIELD-MOUNTS

323: Hertford Heath, Little Anwell, Herefordshire (TL (52) 352113)

?Shield-facing / B.M.P.R.B.: / Fig. 148

Largest reconstructable piece at least 300 L. Hundreds of fragments, some large, but most very small, of sheet bronze with repoussé relief ornament. This consists of curvilinear ridges, some 'cabled', others plain; some of these frame circular areas on which bronze-framed red enamel domed studs (No. 461) were set. The stumps of two iron rivets are preserved in the only large reconstructable piece. A 12 mm D circular area of differential patination on the surface of the metal around each of these studs marks the former position of ?domed rivet-heads.

Found in Holmes and Frend's excavation of a richly-furnished cremation burial in 1957. The grave-goods included the enamel studs (No. 461), an amphora, a pedestal urn, six complete pottery bowls and fragments of others, a ribbed glass bowl, a bronze drop-handle, and various iron objects including a knife and a pair of shears.

Holmes and Frend 1964: 4-8; Stead 1967: 50, 52, no. 12.

324: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Two ? shield-mounts / N.M.W.: 44.32. 17-8 / Fig. 134

L 69; W 36. Two beaten sheet bean-shaped bronze mounts flat at the edge and slightly raised in the centre. In the two corners and in the middle of the convex side are rivet-holes.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 7, 74, Pl. XXV, Nos. 17-8.

325: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

?Shield-mount / N.M.W.: 44.32.75 / Fig. 134

D 183. Sheet bronze disc with a near-circular eccentric opening 98 by 97 mm. The metal is mostly 0.45 - 0.6 mm T, but it increases to 1.15 mm towards the top. Incised lines border the outer and inner edges. Below the opening is repoussé relief ornament in the centre of which there is an asymmetric triskelar roundel. The relief work is sharpened up at the front. Long thin punch-facets may be discerned at the back of the relief areas. The relief rises up to 2 mm above the surrounding metal. There are several punched rivet-holes, each with a ragged rim of metal protruding at the back. Few traces remain of the circular areas of differential corrosion around the four larger holes as outlined in the drawing published by Fox (1947a: Pl. XXXII). There is no sign of the circular area of differential corrosion that is indicated in the dexter void of the triskelar roundel on the same drawing.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 46-52, 55, 59, 61, 64, 65, 87, Pls. I, XIII, XXXII, No. 75; C Fox 1947b; C.Fox 1958: 33, 37, 41, 44, 48, 98, 119, 121-3, 145, Figs. 18, 19.2, 25.A, B, 30.A, 31.1, 56.A, 75, top, Pl. 23a; Megaw 1970: 151-2, Fig. 13, no. 254.

326A: Moel Hiraddug, Cwm, Flintshire (SJ (33) 063788)

?Shield-mount / Stolen from the Powysland Museum, Welshpool, sometime before 1964; electrotype in N.M.W. (32.175.3) / Figs 136 and 149

152 by 152. Square sheet bronze plate with a repoussé relief triskele framed by a roundel; these were probably made by pressing the metal into a former. The square is bordered by three narrow parallel repoussé ridges. The obverse of the plate was fusion-plated with tin of which only traces now remain. At each of the three intact corners there is a punched rivet-hole. There is a punched rivet-hole on either side of an ancient crack that runs in from one of the sides.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 310.

M.A. Gage 1884; 331, no. 3 on plate opposite p. 332; Hemp 1928: 255, 260-2, 265, Fig. 16; Leeds 1933a: 56-7, Fig. 22; Grimes 1951: 121, 226, No. 700.3, Pl. XVII; C. Fox 1958: 75, 117, Pl. 45b; Savory 1968b: 21, Fig. 9; Houlder 1961: 18, 19.

326B: Moel Hiraddug, Cwm, Flintshire (SJ (33) 063788)


?Shield-mount / Powysland Museum, Welshpool; electrotype in N.M.W.: 32.175.4 / Fig 149

L 96. Sheet bronze triangular plate with concave sides. The obverse was fusion-plated with tin of which only traces remain. There is a central perforation punched through from the front, in the middle of a raised boss.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 310.

M.A. Gage 1884: 331, no. 4 on plate opposite p. 332; Hemp 1928: 255, 262-3, 265-6, Fig. 17; Grimes 1951: 226, No. 700.4; Houlder 1961: 18, 19.

327A: Ringstead, Norfolk (TF (53) 715420)

?Shield-mount / N.C.M.: 5.77.950 / Fig. 

H 95; W 163; T 0.5 (boss) - 0.75 (flange). Badly damaged sheet bronze semi-circular plaque with a central boss. The boss has been crushed and the straight edge bent out of true alignment; much of the damage was probably incurred at the time of discovery. The boss was also cracked in antiquity, for there is a repair on the dexter side. The 18 mm long repair strip consists of three contiguous discs each with simple triangular ornament. The strip is held in position by means of a rivet through each disc - the uppermost rivet, however, is now missing. At the back, the ends of the two surviving rivets are flattened out into discs. Attached to the top of the boss by means of four rivets, there is a sheet bronze ring of semi-circular section. This encloses an area once ornamented with three circular studs, arranged in a triangle. Each stud was held in position with a central rivet of which two survive. The rear end of each stud is flattened out into a disc. The circular head of each rivet has a peripheral ridge enclosing three tiny bosses arranged in an equilateral triangle; the diameter of the each head is only 4 mm, the gauge of the shank 1.5 mm, the whole rivet measuring 6 mm long. The semi-circular flange around the boss is similarly ornamented with two roundels enclosing settings for three studs, of which only the rivets survive. However, the character of the rivet-heads in these two roundels differs from those on the boss, for while each is ornamented with a peripheral ridge, the enclosed area is completely filled with a circular boss. Moreover, the ring that encloses the studs is integral with the flange, and beaten up in repoussé relief. Below the large boss, there is a further roundel, with a single central rivet with a head of the same character as those within the lateral roundels. However, the roundel itself is separately made, like that on the boss, and consists of a sheet bronze ring of semi-circular section, held with a pair of diametrically opposed rivets. Close to the straight edge, below the two lateral roundels, are two circular openings, separately made tubular edgings of sheet bronze. It was probably through these openings that rivets were passed to hold the mount on its backing; owing to the damaged state of both this and the other mount (No. 327B) it cannot be excluded that there was a third opening of the same character above the boss in the middle of the curved side. The edge of the mount is also protected with tubular edging of sheet bronze.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 159.

R.R. Clarke 1951b: 215, 219-22, 224, Fig. 5 (repair), Pl. XVIII.lower.

327B: Ringstead, Norfolk (TF (53) 715420)

?Shield-mount / N.C.M.: 4.77.950 / Fig. 

H 102; W 157; T 0.76. Badly damaged sheet bronze semi-circular plaque, identical to No. 327A in design and size, save that the boss is almost completely missing and that two white calcareous circular studs survive in the sinister roundel.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 159.

R.R. Clarke 1951b: 215, 219-22, 224, Pl. XVIII.upper.

327C: Ringstead, Norfolk (TF (53) 715420)

?Shield-mount / N.C.M.: 6.77.950 / Fig. ~~↔~~

76 by 45. Fragment of thick sheet bronze of curved cross-section. There are no rivet-holes.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 159.

R.R. Clarke 1951b: 224, Fig. 8.

327D: Ringstead, Norfolk (TF (53) 715420)

?Shield-facing / N.C.M.: 3.77.950 / Fig. ~~↔~~

L 191; W 52; T 1.2. Fragment of sheet bronze with the original slightly convex outer edge. Close to the latter is a series of six rivet-holes irregularly spaced at 18 to 25 mm intervals. Two of the rivets survive; each has a rounded head. Traces of wood-graining are preserved in the corrosion products on the reverse.

For details of discovery, etc., see note to No. 159.

R.R. Clarke 1951b: 223, Fig. 7.

328: St Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall (SW (10) 873656)

?Shield-mount / T.C.M. / Fig. —

L 312; W 29; max. T 0.9. Incomplete sheet bronze strip with expanded terminal at one end. There are two breaks resulting from the folding up of the mount as scrap in antiquity. The strip is bordered by an incised line. Down the middle of the strip are four parallel incised grooves defining three false relief ridges; the central ridge has been crimped by alternate punching on either side. The terminal has curvilinear false relief ornament defined by incised lines; the pattern is reserved against a stippled background. The rounded-ended punch used in this work was also used to punch facets along the incised curvilinear work on the terminal. There are nine rivet-holes in the terminal, all but three of which have jagged edges; the jaggedness was probably caused when the strip was torn off its mount. In the upturned edge of one of the holes (the fifth from the end) there survives a 3 mm-long bronze rivet. The back of the mount is plated with a white metal which is probably tin.

Found in L.M. Threipland's excavations in the Castle Fields hillfort in 1948-9, in the earlier phase of Hut A. The same level included a brooch that is probably to be dated to the mid-first century A.D.; the later level produced nothing that is closely datable. In the earlier phase, the hut was very probably used as a workshop by a bronzesmith.

Threipland 1957: 43; C. Fox 1957: 80-1, Fig. 40, Pl. XI; C. Fox 1958: 115-6, Pl. 67b.

329: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

?Shield-boss mount / C.R.C.: N 351 / Not illustrated

For description and details of context, see Spratling 1970b: 11-2,
no. 3, Fig. 3D (p.23).

MINI-SHIELDS

330: Frilford, Marcham, Berkshire (SU (41) 439962)

Mini-shield / A.M.: 1938.1246 / Fig. 150

L 60; W 36. Cast bronze model shield of oval outline with an oval boss in the centre.

Found in Bradford and Goodchild's excavations on the pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman temple site at the 'Noah's Ark' in 1937-8; found in Pit X with a model sword, also of bronze, and with fragments of Roman tile.

Bradford and Goodchild 1939: 13-4, 22, Pl. V.B; Piggett 1950: 28; Kirk 1951: 4.

331: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Mini-shield / ? / Fig. 150

L 92; W 55. Incomplete cast bronze model shield of oval outline with raised longitudinal rib down the middle. Slightly more than half-way up, the rib swells out into a spindle-shaped boss. At the bottom end the rib again swells out, but since the shield is broken off here it is uncertain into what shape it formerly expanded; on analogy with No. 322, it is probable that it swelled into a terminal roundel, and that there was a similar terminal roundel at the other end.

Chance find from the hillfort; probably discovered when the western half of the hillfort was ploughed during the mid-nineteenth century.

R.A. Smith 1922: 98, Fig. 4; Hemp 1928: 257, 268, Fig. 9; Bradford and Goodchild 1939: 14; C. Fox 1947a: 9, 91.

332A: Worth, Kent (TR (61) 335557)

Mini-shield / ? / Fig. 150

L 112; W 43. Cast bronze model shield of elongated hexagonal outline, with a central hemi-spherical boss. On either side of the boss at the back, there is an impressed facet framed by a pair of parallel incised grooves; these features indicate the former position of the grip.

Found in W.G. Klein's excavation of a pre-Roman and Roman shrine; it was stratified under the Roman structure, together with two other mini-shields (Nos 332B-C).

R.A. Smith, in Klein 1928: 79-81, Fig. 11.1; Hemp 1928: 257 n. 4, 268; Bradford and Goodchild 1939: 9; C. Fox 1947a: 9, 91.

332B: Worth, Kent (TR (61) 335557)

Mini-shield / ? / Fig. 150

L 59; W 44. Fragment of a cast bronze model shield of uncertain, but rounded outline, with a central oval boss. Two rocked graver tremolo lines suggest that the model was ornamented with a cruciform pattern.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 332A.

R.A. Smith, in Klein 1928: 79-81, Fig. 11.2; Hemp 1928: 257 n.4, 268; Bradford and Goodchild 1939: 9; C. Fox 1947a: 9, 91.

332C: Worth, Kent (TR (61) 335557)

Mini-shield / ? / Fig. 150

L 66; W 66. Fragment of a cast bronze model shield of round-ended rectangular outline, with a hemi-spherical boss close to the end. Originally probably provided with three bosses.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 332A.

R.A. Smith, in Klein 1928: 79-81, Fig. 11.3; Hemp 1928: 257 n. 4, 268; Bradford and Goodchild 1939: 9.

MIRRORS, MIRROR-HANDLES AND MIRROR-FRAGMENTS

333: Billericay, Essex (TQ (51) 677951)

Mirror fragments / C.E.M. / Fig. 151

L of handle 105.5; W of handle 71; plate fragment 165 by 106. Part of the plate survives in the top of the cast bronze handle, while a larger section, not contiguous with the former, preserves enough of its chased pattern for a reasonable reconstruction to be made.

Found in gravel digging in the field immediately behind the Union House on the Chelmsford Road in about 1863; probably from a burial, although no record was made of the mirror's precise associations. Several cinerary urns containing cremations were discovered at the same time.

Cutts 1873: 211; Bayly 1879: 73; R.A. Smith 1909a: 337-8; Leeds 1933a: 36, 51-2, Fig. 15a; C. Fox 1949a: 24, 29, 31, 35, 40, 41, 43, Figs 5.5 and 6, Pl. I.F; 1958: 97, Fig. 61, Pl. 56a.F; Sandars 1968: 268, Fig. 102; Megaw 1970: 155; Spratling 1970d: 11.

334: Billericay, Essex (TQ (51) 677951)

Mirrorc / C.E.M. / Fig. 151

L 183; max. W 123; L of handle 62. Fragmentary wrought bronze mirror plate (0.77 mm T) with a cast bronze handle. The plate is completely plain; its original outline cannot be established, as none of the original edge survives.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 333. No. 334 is alleged to have been found with a necklace of 'jet' beads.

Cutts 1873: 211; Bayly 1879: 73; R.A. Smith 1909a: 337-8; C. Fox 1949a: 29, 32, 41, 43, Fig. 7.2, Pl. II.L; 1958: 99, Pl. 56b.L.

335: Birdlip, Cowley, Gloucestershire (SO (32) 931153)

Mirror / City Museum and Art Gallery, Gloucester A.2690 / Fig. 152, Pl. 88

L 387; W 269; plate 1.25-1.35 T, and 0.95-1.15 T along the part formerly covered by the edging. Wrought sheet bronze plate with chased ornament (first marked out with a scribe) on the reverse. Only partly preserved now is a strip of cast bronze edging of pen-annular section cast integrally with the handle; the end of the edging on the dexter side of the ornamented face was held in position with a now missing clamp attached by means of two rivets. The dexter rivet survives; the surface of the end of the dexter arm (that extends outwards from the top of the handle) was lowered so that the clamp would have lain flush with its surface. The decorative escutcheon at the top of the handle is cast integrally with the latter and was held in position with two rivets; the two present rivets are of brass and are modern. The escutcheon is identically ornamented on each face with a solid relief border, with six discs of red champlevé enamel, each surrounded by a chased line, and with panels of ring-and-dot motifs defined by chased lines. The dots were impressed with a centre-punch, whilst each ring is composed of a series of short arcs each impressed with a curved-edged tracer; in many cases the rings are not continuous, the individual facets of the curved-edged tracer being clearly visible. Slotted into the upper side of the terminal loop of the handle is a separately cast ornamental disc provided with a collar and tang. Eccentric within the disc, on each face, is a circular recess whose surface is ornamented with two discs of red champlevé enamel, each bordered by a chased line, reserved against a finely rusticated field; the rustication of the surface was executed with a sharply pointed punch. On the surface of the reverse of the mirror-plate that is covered by the decorative handle-escutcheon, trial-chasing was revealed when the mirror was dismantled at the British Museum Research Laboratory in 1952-3. At that time two reports on the mirror were written by H. Plenderleith; extracts from them are cited below. The first report was prepared before the mirror was dismantled and conserved; the second was submitted after the work had been completed.

1. Report no. 1, dated 13 October 1952:

"The original cast handle extends two inches on either side - to the broken joints. The remainder of the rim was probably made from sheet metal folded to U-form over a thin-edged stake. It was hard-soldered to the handle. Later, one joint cracked, and the damage was repaired by rivetting a plate over the crack. The two small rivets persist which belong to this plate. The edges of the mirror-plate were thinned with the hammer when the rim was fitted to it. The ornament on the back of the mirror-plate was executed with the tracer. There is some work with a centre-punch also. The ornament within the ring handle has shifted and could be re-set if thought necessary. The two large rivets holding the handle-extension to the mirror-plate are modern. Corrosion has crept over some of the enamel and should be cleaned. There is no trace of tinning or silvering.

2. Report no. 2, dated 28 May 1953:

"The flat portion, decorated on one side, was inserted in a deep slot in the cast handle and retained in position by a channelled rim cast integrally with the handle and folded around the edge of the mirror, being retained, no doubt, at the end, by a small rivetted plate. It may be that the two thin bronze wires near the edging are all that remain of this joint. At some more recent time one side of the slotted part of the handle was broken and badly repaired with two brass rivets, one of

which damaged the enamel. An enamelled disc in the ring of the handle was observed to be misplaced and corroded in the wrong position. There was some discolouration of the bronze and active corrosion was taking place locally around this disc, as well as in the spots on the original polished face of the mirror.

"The following repair work was undertaken:-

"(1) All trace of lacquer was removed by solvents with mechanical aids followed by prolonged washing in changes of distilled water to remove the salts that were promoting corrosion. The opportunity was taken at the same time to reduce accretions of corroded matter which were concealing the fine lines of the work.

"(2) The disc was removed from the ring-handle, cleaned, photographed and re-set in its correct position.

"(3) The two modern brass rivets that retained the mirror in its handle were removed preparatory to the mirror being fitted in its original position in the handle with soft solder, and the rivet-holes capped with their bronze wafers. This allowed two interesting observations to be made:-

"(a) that the portion of the mirror concealed in the slot of the handle had been used as a trial-piece for tooling by the craftsman before tackling the main subject in chased ornament. This was photographed.

"(b) that the metal exposed when the mirror was removed from the handle showed no trace of tinning. Even had the mirror been tinned or silvered after it had been inserted in its handle, one would have expected some evidence of the white metal to have remained if only as a boundary line which, however, was non-existent.

"(4) The loose end of the channelled rim was fixed to the mirror with soft solder.

"(5) The opaque red enamels which were powdery and greyish-red were revived by impregnation with a clear diluted Eltroline lacquer in six applications which restored their sealing wax-like quality.

"(6) A very thin coating of a wax-resin mixture was applied all over the work and polished to afford some protection from external agencies and to show the patina to advantage."

Found in 1879 in the course of stone-quarrying at Barrow Wake, a common field near the hamlet of Birdlip in the parish of Cowley. The mirror was found with the extended skeleton of a woman, whose head lay at the eastern end of a grave orientated east-west. The grave was lined and covered with thin slabs of oolitic limestone. Also found in this burial were Nos. 385 and 400, a silver-gilt brooch, a bronze bracelet, a necklace of amber, shale, and pyrophyllite beads, a bronze handle with a zoomorphic terminal, a pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze finial, and four plain bronze rings. Three other burials were found at the same time; one of them contained No. 422 on the face of the extended skeleton of a man.

Bellows 1881: 140, Pl. XIV. Fig. 1; J.R. Allen 1904: 115; R.A. Smith 1909a: 330, 332-3, 334, 335, 337, 338, 341, 345, Pl. XLII; Dunning 1930: 71, 74, 78; Leeds 1933a: 28-30, 37, n.1, 56, Fig. 9; Ward Perkins 1939: 188-9; C. Fox 1945a: 210, 214, 215, 216, 217-8, Fig. 7C, Pl. IVE; C. Fox 1949a: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, Fig. 9.3, Pl. I.E; C. Fox 1958: 88, 90, 91, 93, 94, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 109, 113, n.14, 141, 144, 145, Figs 55-6 and 66.3, Pls 56aE, 57b and 58a; A.Fox 1961: 194, 195; Sandars 1968: 268-9; Megaw 1970: 160, 162, 171; Spratling 1970d: 11, 13-4.

336: 'Bridport', Dorset (SY (30) 45609068)

Mirror-handle / D.C.M.: 1934.8.1 / Fig. 153

L 115; W 68. Badly corroded cast bronze handle with a rivet-hole and groove in each of the arms; in the sinister rivet-hole the 5 mm long rivet is still preserved.

Found with a pot in an inhumation burial on the cliff face at Watton Cliff in the parish of Symondsbury in 1926.

C. Fox 1949a: 29, Fig. 5.4, Pl. III.1; Farrar 1956; C. Fox 1958: 104, 113, n. 27; Farrar 1960.

337: Bulbury, Lytchett Minster, Dorset (SY (30) 929942)

(?) Mirror plate fragment / D.C.M. / Fig. 153

49 by 36; c. 1.5 T. Wrought bronze fragment with traces of incised linear ornament. The surface of the metal has been much pitted by corrosion.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 256.

Unpublished.

338: Bulbury, Lytchett Minster, Dorset (SY (30) 929942)

Mirror handle fragment / D.C.M.: 1884.9.108 / Fig. 153

W 100. Three contiguous fragments of the top of a cast bronze mirror-handle. Part of the mirror plate is still preserved in the grooves of the arms. Very badly corroded. In the angle subtended by the arms are the stumps of an openwork infill.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 256.

E. Cunnington 1884: 120, Pl. VI. Fig. 9; R.A. Smith 1909a: 336.

339: Colchester, Essex

Mirror / C.E.M. / Fig. 154

L of handle 152; W of top of handle 86; L of mirror as restored by Fox and Hull 270; T of plate 0.9-1.0. Wrought bronze plate with engraved ornament (much of it rocked) and penannular edging of 2.5 mm diameter. The handle is of cast bronze, some of the detail having been sharpened up after casting.

Found in 1904 in a field on the north side of Lexden Road in the garden of Lexden Grange. From a cremation burial which also contained a pin, a bronze cup (No. 382) and wheel-thrown pottery.

Ann. Rep. Colchester and Essex Museum 1904: 17; H. Laver 1905; R.A. Smith 1909a: 338; Leeds 1933a: 30, 36-7, Fig. 10; C. Fox and Hull 1948; C. Fox 1949a: 32-6, Fig. 9.1; C. Fox 1958: 85-94, 99, 101-4, Figs 51, 54-3, 55-6, 66.1, Pl. 56b.P.

340: Desborough, Northamptonshire

Mirror / B.M.P.R.B.: 1924.1-9 / Fig. 155

L 350; max. W 258. Wrought bronze plate with chased ornament and bronze edging of penannular section. The two ends of the edging are attached with rabbet joints to the arms that project sideways from the top of the handle; each joint is secured with two rivets whose ends lie flush with the surface of the metal. Bordering the inner side of the edging on both faces there is a traced groove; besides being a decorative feature, this tracing would have helped to tighten the grip of the edging. The chased ornament on the reverse of the plate was first marked out with a scribe. The handle is of cast bronze, and is identically modelled on each face.

Found during excavations for ironstone on the western side of Desborough during the summer of 1908; no record was made of the precise context of the object, but there is reason to believe that it may have come from a burial.

R.A. Smith 1909a: 329-30, 338-9, 341, 345, Pl. XLIII; 1925: 122, Fig. 133, Pl. X; Dunning 1930: 71, 74, 76, 78, Fig. 4; Leeds 1933a: 28-9, 30, 32, 56; Ward Perkins 1939: 188-9; C. Fox 1945a: 210, 214, 215, 217-8, Figs 5C and 7B, Pl. IVD; C. Fox and Hull 1948: 126, Fig. 4.3; C. Fox 1949a: 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, Fig. 9.4, Pl. I.D; De Navarro 1952: 79; Brailsford 1953: 52, 53, 66, Pl. XVI; C. Fox 1958: 87, 88, 90-1, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, Fig. 66.4; Pls 56d and 57c; C. Fox 1960: 210.

341: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Mirror-plate / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 156

143 by 128; metal 0.4 T. Flattened circular plate of wrought sheet bronze. The handle (of iron?) disintegrated on excavation; the two holes through which the rivets for attaching the handle to the plate lie towards the ends of two patches of differential corrosion that indicate the outline of the handle.

Found in Bulleid's excavation of the late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement in 1893, in the peat and brushwood amongst the palisading at the southern edge of Mound XXX, 16 ft 6 in. from the centre-picket, and 4 to 4½ ft from the 1895 ground-surface; associated with a pair of bronze tweezers, two wooden pins and some pulverised galena.

R.A. Smith 1909a: 337; Bulleid and Gray 1911: 220-1, 223-4, Pl. XLII, E 100; Dunning 1930: 74, 78; C. Fox 1949a: 24-5, 35, n.4, 40.

342: Great Chesterford, Essex.

Mirror / C.U.M.A.E. / Fig. 127

L 299; plate 206 by 180. Wrought sheet bronze plate of flattened circular outline with chased ornament (initially marked out with a scribe) on the reverse. The cast bronze handle was attached to the plate with three rivets, each passing through one of the three bosses at the top of the handle. Part of the incised ornament passes under the dexter arm of the handle. Details of the handle were sharpened up after casting; the central ridge on the moulding that separates the two loops is nicked at regular intervals.

Found sometime before 1960 in the Great Chesterford area; since until it was recently cleaned chalk filled the incised work it is probable that it was found on one of the hills to the west or east of the village.

C. Fox 1960; Megaw 1970: no. 261.

343: Holcombe, Uplyme, Devon

Mirror / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 128

L 371; plate 260 by 237. Wrought sheet bronze plate with chased ornament on the reverse. Parts of the design were highlighted with chased hatching; owing to corrosion much of the surface of the metal in these hatched areas has been reduced. In my drawing the areas formerly hatched are marked by stippling. The plate has a continuous strip of cast bronze edging of penannular section; bordering the inner side of the edging on both faces there is a traced groove. The act of impressing this groove would have helped tighten the grip of the edging on the plate. The two ends of the edging are attached with rebate joints to the short arms that project sideways from the top of the handle; each joint is secured by a rivet whose ends lie flush with the surface of the metal. The cast bronze handle is grooved at the top to admit the base of the mirror itself. The decorative escutcheon was once ornamented with two red enamel domes on each face; only one of the studs is preserved, on the obverse.

Found under a second century A.D. earth floor of a room in the Holcombe Roman villa in the Devon Archeological Society's excavation in 1970.

A. Fox: pers. comm.

344: Llechwedd-du bach, Harlech, Merionethshire (SH (23) 59453297)

Mirror / N.M.W.: 25.73.1 / Fig. 129

L 298; W 208. Wrought bronze plate with bronze edging cast integrally (at the sinister side in my drawing) with the handle. The plate is slotted into the arms of the top of the handle. There are incised bordering lines on the lanceolate tongue above the handle.

Found with No. 391 in about 1860 in Pant Fadog, a steep, rocky gully ¼ mile south-west of the farmhouse of Llechwedd-du bach farm, just above the Harlech to Talsarnau road.

C. Fox 1925b; 1925c; Dunning 1930: 76, 79; C. Fox 1949a: 34, 35, 36, 41, Fig. 9.6, Pl. II.Q; Grimes 1951: 123-5; C. Fox 1958: 100, 101, 102, 104, Fig. 66.6, Pl. 56b.Q; Bowen and Gresham 1967: 174-5, Fig. 73.

345: Nijmegen, Gelderland province, Netherlands.

Mirror / Rijksmuseum G.M. Kam, Nijmegen / Fig. 130

L 325; W 295; plate 0.5-0.6 T. Wrought sheet bronze plate (badly damaged, but recently restored) with chased ornament, bronze edging of penannular section, and incomplete cast bronze handle and handle escutcheon. Each end of the edging is held to the plate with a single rivet. It is not clear how the handle and handle-escutcheon are attached to the plate; although the latter is slotted into the former, I was unable to detect any rivets in the former when I examined the mirror in 1969. The escutcheon is embellished with cast relief ornament and with champlevé red enamel, the cells of the latter being bordered by chased lines. Three domes of red enamel (of which parts are modern restorations) adhere to each face of the escutcheon. The handle is incomplete, having been broken off at the base of the surviving loop. The handle had been broken too in antiquity and repaired with a bone extension of which traces were found when the mirror was discovered. The bone extension was slotted onto an iron tang projecting from the base of the bronze collar that was cast onto the ends of the arms of the surviving loop; the collar was cast around the iron tang. The stump of the tang is preserved. In the middle of the surviving loop of the original handle is a disc which has two separately made domes, one on each face, attached by means of a central rivet. Each of the domes is of cast bronze and is ornamented with closely set radial grooves and ridges that originally provided a key for a covering of red enamel; traces of the enamel are preserved in some of the grooves. The domes are set in recesses defined on each face by a pair of relief crescents. Each arm of the loop was originally ornamented on each face with champlevé enamel which has all since dropped out of its settings.

Found with a glass urn in a cremation burial (Grave 29) in the 'onder Hees' cemetery outside the Roman legionary fortress of Noviomagus in 1926 or 1927.

Evelein 1930: 79-80, Pl. XII; Dunning 1930: 69-71, 75, 76-7, 79, Fig. 1; Leeds 1933a: 28, 30, 37, n.1, Fig. 11; Brunsting 1937: 163, 185, 186; C. Fox 1945a: 217-8; 1949a: 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, Fig. 9.5, Pl. II.R; Isings 1957: 82; C. Fox 1958: 97, 100, 101, Fig. 66.5, Pl. 56b.R; Bogaers 1967: 75; Megaw 1970: no. 263; Hassall 1970: 136; Spratling 1970d: 13, 14; H. Brunsting: pers. comm.

346: Old Warden, Bedfordshire (TL (52) 1144)

Mirror / Bedford Museum: 1720 / (Not illustrated) — Fig. 144

For description, details, of discovery etc., see Spratling 1970d.
It should be noted that the scribed lines were strengthened not with a tracer but with a graver (cf. Lowery, Savage and Wilkins 1971: 179).

347: Old Warden, Bedfordshire

Mirror-handle / Lost / Fig. 153

L of handle 193? Bronze handle with part of the mirror-plate; each of the four discs has a three circular openings.

Found before 1841.

Dyer 1966; Spratling 1970d: 11.

348: Portland, Dorset

Mirror / Coburg Museum / Fig. 156

L 240 (approx.). Bronze mirror, apparently without ornament, and with a cast bronze handle.

Found with an inhumation burial on the south-east glacis of the Verne in 1878.

Franks, in Spence Bate 1865: 120; R.A. Smith 1909a: 336-7, Fig. 4;
Oliver 1923: 37; C. Fox 1949a: 29, 40, Fig. 5.3.

349: Portland, Dorset

Mirror plate fragment / D.C.M.: 1923.3.8 / Fig. 157

146 by 76. Badly corroded fragment of a rounded wrought bronze mirror plate with incised cirvilinear ornament. While most of the main lines of the ornament can just be discerned, the details are far from clear. The accompanying drawing must therefore be treated with a certain amount of reserve.

Found on the Verne in 1878.

Unpublished.

350: Rivenhall, Essex (TL (52) 828179)

Mirror / Chelmsford and Essex Museum / Fig. 157

L 176. Fragmentary wrought bronze plate with incised curvilinear ornament, and cast bronze handle.

Found beside a tessellated pavement in the Roman villa complex in 1848.

R.A. Smith 1909a: 337, Fig. 5; Leeds 1933a: 36; C. Fox 1949a: 29, 32, 34, 41, 43, Fig. 7.1; Pl. II.N; 1958: 99, 101, Pl. 56b.N;
V.C.H. Essex. 3 (1963): 171.

351: St Keverne, Cornwall (SW (10) 747198)

Mirror / B.M.P.R.B.: 1873.10-11.1 / Fig. 158

L 220; W 154. Severely corroded and excessively cleaned wrought bronze plate with ?chased ornament and a cast bronze handle held on with a rivet in each arm. On one side of the handle a hole was left in the casting as a result of poor technique, and a rivet was driven through to mend it.

Found with bronze bracelets, brooches and rings, and two glass beads in an inhumation burial in a stone cist at Trehan Bahow in about 1833.

Rogers 1873: 267, 268, 270, Fig opposite p. 267; R.A. Smith 1909a: 330, 335, 345; 1925: 120-1, Fig. 132; Dunning 1930: 77; H. O'N. Hencken 1932: 117, 120, 300, Fig. 33B; Leeds 1933a: 32, 45, 62, Fig. 18; C. Fox 1945a: 206, 211, 215, 216, 217, 218, Fig. 4F, Pl. IVB; 1949a: 29, 40, 42, Fig. 5-2, Pl. I.B; ~~Brailford, 1953: Pl. 66b, Fig. 26a.17; C. Fox 1958: 98, 104, 105, 113, n.4, Figs 195d and 62, Pls 7b and 56a.B; Megaw 1970: 153, 155; Spratling 1970d: 14.~~

352: Stamford Hill, Plymstock, Devon (SX (20) 491526)

Mirror-plate / Destroyed by enemy action in 1940 / Fig. 59

W (about) 216. Wrought bronze plate with part of the edging of penannular section and with ?engraved and rocked graver ornament. Although badly cracked and damaged the outline of the plate can be reconstructed. There is a semi-circular notch at the base where the handle was attached.

Found in an inhumation burial in a late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman cemetery in constructing Fort Stamford in the spring of 1865. The precise context of the mirror was not recorded.

Spence Bate 1865: 501, 502, 510, Pl. XXX. Fig. 1; R.A. Smith 1909a: 331; Dunning 1930: 78; Leeds 1933a: 30, 32, 36, Fig. 12; C. Fox 1945a: 215, 216, 218; 1958: 97, 101, 104, 105, Fig. 60 (restoration), Pl. 56b.K; Spratling 1970d: 11; Unpublished photograph (negative no. 5-22) in the archives of B.M.P.R.B.

353: Stamford Hill, Plymstock, Devon (SX (20) 491526)

Mirror-handle / Destroyed by enemy action in 1940 / Fig. 160

L (about) 152. Cast bronze handle with incised and pointillé ornament on the escutcheon. The dexter (and perhaps also the sinister) arm at the top of the handle had a rabbet joint with a rivet hole in it, by which it was attached to the edging and plate of the mirror.

For details of discovery etc., see note of No. 352.

Spence Bate 1865: 501, 502, 510, Pl. XXX. Fig. 2; R.A. Smith 1909a: 331; Dunning 1930: 78; Leeds 1933a: 32; C. Fox 1949a: 26-7, 28, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, Fig. 3, Pl. II.K; 1958: 97, 99, 104, Fig. 60 (restoration) and 64, Pls 30a and 56b.K.

354: Stamford Hill, Plymstock, Devon (SX (20) 491526)

Mirror-handle / Destroyed by enemy action in 1940 / Fig. —

L (about) 101. Cast bronze handle with openwork infill between the arms; part of the plate with an incised design was also preserved

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 352.

Spence Bate 1865: 501, 502, 510, Pl. XXX. Fig. 3; R.A. Smith 1909a: 331; Dunning 1930: 78; Leeds 1933a: 32; C. Fox 1949a: 29, 39, 40, Fig. 5.6; 1958: 97; Brown portfolio: Devon: f.62 (in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London).

355: Weymouth, Dorset (SY (30) 689823)

Mirror-handle / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.1717 / Fig. 160

L 83; W 58. Cast bronze mirror-handle, flat at the back, but with raised triple ridges above each of the circular loops on the obverse. There is a rivet-hole in each of the arms; the sinister arm has been broken across the rivet-hole. The rivet-hole in the dexter arm is countersunk.

From a cemetery uncovered in the nineteenth century on Jordan Hill, Preston; the associations of the piece were not recorded.

R.A. Smith 1909a: 339, Fig. 6; Oliver 1923: 37-8; C. Fox 1949a: 32, Fig. 8.

356: Unknown provenance: ex Disney Collection

Mirror fragments / B.M.P.R.B.: 1889.2-1.4-5 (misaid) / Fig. 161

Part of a cast bronze mirror-handle, the surviving length about 84 mm, together with part of the ornamented plate (95 by 74 mm).

R.A. Smith 1909a: 339, Fig. 7; Leeds 1933a: 51; C. Fox 1949a: 32, 42, 43, Fig. 7.3 Pl. I.G; 1958: 97, 99, Pl. 56a.G; Megaw 1970: 155; Spratling 1970d: 11.

357: Unknown provenance: ex Gibbs Collection

Mirror / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 162

L 213; W 147. Incomplete mirror with broken wrought sheet bronze plate and incomplete cast bronze handle. As a result of excessive cleaning the incised design on the reverse of the plate has been almost completely erased. In each of its arms a rivet holds the handle to the plate.

R.A. Smith 1909a: 340, Fig. 8; Dunning 1930: 78; Leeds 1933a: 51, n.1; C. Fox 1945a: 211, 212, 214, 215, Fig. 8C,D; 1949a: 29, 32, 41, n.2, 42, 43, Fig. 5.7, Pl. I.C; 1958: 85, 90, 91, 96-7, 99, 141, 150, Figs 50, 55, 56B, 62, Pls 56a.C and 57d; Spratling 1970d: 13.

358: Unknown provenance: ex Mayer Collection

Mirror / Liverpool Museum and Art Gallery: 6395 / Fig. 163

L 244; W 166. Wrought sheet bronze plate with chased design on the reverse and cast bronze handle; the latter is held on with a rivet in each arm. In places the scribed marking out lines can be detected. The regularity of the curves suggests that they may have been laid out with the aid of compasses.

Bought in Paris shortly before 1854, but presumed to have been found in England

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London (first series) 3 (1853-6): 118; J.R. Allen 1904: 115, Pl. XVII; R.A. Smith 1909a: 340-1; Dunning 1930: 78; Leeds 1933a: 36, 51-2, Fig. 15b; C. Fox 1945a: 206-8, 210-1, 212-3, 214, 215-6, 218, Figs 4D,

E, 5B and 8A, Pl. IVA; 1949a: 29, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, Fig. 5.1, Pl. I.A1-2; 1958: 84, 85-8, 91, 97, 99, 101, 102, 104, 141, Figs 50, 55-6, Pls 55, 56a.A1-2, 57a; Sanders 1968: 268, 269, 277, Pl. 303; Savory 1968b: 21, Fig. 18; Megaw 1970: no. 260; Spratling 1970d: 11, 13; Lowery, Savage and Wilkins 1971: 182.

VESSELS

359: Aylsford, Kent (TQ (51) 730592)

Tankard-mounts / B.M.P.R.B.: 1887.6-10.1 / 164

A pair of identical cast bronze 86 mm L handles, each attached by means of a rivet at either end, and each ornamented with five circular insets (for ?enamel), and fragments of thin sheet bronze, have been reconstructed as a bronze-covered, twin-handled tankard about 180 mm H and about 200 mm D.

Found in a cremation burial with wheel-thrown pots.

A.J. Evans 1890: 317-8, 357-60, Fig. 9; R.A. Smith 1925: 126, 127, Figs 139-40; Corcoran 1952a: 86, 88, 92, 93, 97, Pl. XI.1,3; Birchall 1964: 29, Pl. X; Birchall 1965: 244, 247, 248, 302.

360: Bredon Hill, Kemerton, Worcestershire (SO (32) 958400)

Tankard-handle / Present location unknown / Fig. — (after Hencken)

L 38. Cast bronze handle of lanceolate outline and of semi-circular profile.

Found in Hencken's excavations within the pre-Roman Iron Age hillfort in 1935-7.

Hencken 1939: 70, no. 16, Fig. 4.16; Corcoran 1952a: 88, 92, 93, 94, 101, no. 21, Fig. 2.16.

361: Bulbury, Lytchett Minster, Dorset (SY (30) 929942)

Tankard-handle / D.C.M. / Fig. —

Larger fragment: L 64; W 20. Smaller fragment: L 26; W 28. Two non-contiguous fragments of a cast bronze handle. The smaller fragment has a pair of hollow hemi-spherical finials through each of which a bronze rivet held the terminal to the vessel; part of one of the rivets survives.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 256.

E. Cunningham 1884: 119, Pl. VI, Figs 5, 6; C. Fox 1949a: 35, n.3, 40, Fig. 13.1; Corcoran 1952a: 93, 99, no. 10.

362: Burwell Fen, Cambridgeshire

Tankard-handle / C.U.M.A.E.: 1883.758 / Fig. 5

L 66. Cast bronze handle with a formalised animal head modelled in relief, and with circular terminals in each of which there is a perforation for a rivet.

Chance find in 1846.

Corcoran 1952b; 1957: 234, n. 8.

363: Castor, Northamptonshire

Tankard-handle / Peterborough Museum / Fig. 65

L 129. Cast bronze handle with circular terminals through each of which a rivet was passed for attaching the handle to its vessel. It is likely that the three circular insets on the grip once held enamel or some other inlay.

Found in Artis's excavations at the Roman settlement of DUROBRIVAE in 1821-3. The precise context of the handle was not recorded.

Artis 1828: Pl. XXXVI. Fig. 10; R.A. Smith 1912: 22; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 93, 101, no. 23; 1952b: 239; 1957: 233-4, Pl. XXVIII, lower.

364: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

Tankard-handle / C.E.M. / Fig. 165

L 64. Cast bronze; one of its terminals is missing. A rivet-hole is pierced through each of the surviving terminals.

Found in the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39; from Site A1 of region 3 of the excavations. Assigned to Period IV of the site's occupation (dated to 49-61 A.D. by the excavators).

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 329, Fig. 60.1; Corcoran 1952a: 88, 92, 93, 94, 100, no. 15.

365: Elveden, Suffolk

Tankard-mounts / Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds: G46 / Fig. 166

In 1890 A.J. Evans published a drawing of a tankard with bronze U-shaped rim, two identical diametrically opposed handles, and bronze exterior plating divided into three horizontal bands by raised ribs; in the central band three decorative roundels were indicated. He did not indicate precisely how much of this restoration was based on what remained of the vessel, and to what extent it was conjectural. All that survives today are: (1) a 60 mm L cast bronze handle of semi-circular profile, with circular terminals in each of which there is a rivet-hole; (2) four fragments of plain sheet bronze; and (3) 4 fragments of two rim-bindings of inverted-U section. Since there are two rim-binders, it seems likely that two vessels are represented. In view of this, it seems possible that two single-handled tankards may have been represented by the bronze mounts surviving when Evans observed them.

A.J. Evans 1890: 351, 358-60, Fig. 10; Corcoran 1952a: 87, 93, 98, no.8; C. Fox 1958: 109, Pl. 54b.

366: Greenhill, Weymouth, Dorset

Tankard-handle / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.1706 / Fig. 166

L 110; W 26. Wrought sheet bronze handle with one of the terminals missing. There is a single rivet-hole pierced through the surviving terminal. The grip is simply ornamented with incised geometric work, and has been tin-plated.

A chance find in the nineteenth century.

Corcoran 1952a: 88, 93, 99, no. 11, Pl. X.2.

367: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Tankard-handle / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.486 / Fig. 167

L 136. Cast bronze handle with lines of spaced dot-impressions made with a centre punch of squarish section. In each of the terminals there is an iron rivet. The terminals appear to have been hammered out after casting, as there are hammer-/punch-facets at the back.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

R.A. Smith 1925: 127, 134, Fig. 146; Crawford and Keiller 1928: Fig. 3.i; Corcoran 1952: 90, 91, 93, 94, 99, no. 13, Pl. X.5; Brailsford 1953: 70, Pl. XXII.4; Brailsford 1962: 15, Fig. 14, Pl. X. no. I 5.

368: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Tankard-handle / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.487 / Fig. 167

L 112. Cast bronze handle with a pair of rivet-holes in each terminal.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

R.A. Smith 1925: 134; Watson 1949: 50, Pl. VIIIC; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 91, 92, 93, 99, no. 12, Pl. X.1; Brailsford 1953: 70, Pl. XXII.5; Brailsford 1962: 15, Fig. 14, Pl. X, no. I 6.

369: Kew, London (TQ (51) 190778)

Tankard / L.M.: O.1755 /

H 153; D (mouth) 172; D (base) 178. Stave-built tankard with sheet bronze covering and cast bronze handle. The staves are held together with diamond-shaped dowels; the circular base is let into the staves about 13 mm up from their lower ends. The tankard is encased in three contiguous strips of sheet bronze; the ends of the upper and lower strips are held together by domed rivets, whilst the ends of the middle strip are held in position by the soldering on of the cast bronze handle. The rim is bound with a strip of sheet bronze edging of inverted-U section.

Presumed to have been found in the River Thames by Kew Bridge.

R.A. Smith 1920: 22-3, Fig. 23; Corcoran 1952a: 86, 90, 93, 98, no. 6, Pl. XIII, upper.

370: Pentuan, St Austell, Cornwall

Tankard / T.C.M. /

H 150; D 153 by 183 (much distorted). Stave-built tankard with 83 mm L cast bronze handle, three bronze hoops and a bronze rim-piece. The eight staves are held to each other by means of pairs of round-sectioned dowels, one near the top, the other near the base. Each terminal of the handle is held by a bronze rivet that has a domed head on the inside of the vessel. A strip of sheet bronze is folded over the rim and extends 4 mm down the exterior and 26 mm down inside the vessel. The staves are 10 mm thick at the bottom and taper to 2 mm at the top; from 10 to 15 mm up from the bottom of the tankard an insert has been cut into the staves on the inside to admit the now missing basal disc.

Found in the Wheal Virgin Tin Stream at Pentuan.

H. O'N. Hencken 1932: 110-1, 116, 292, Fig. 30; Corcoran 1952a: 86, 90, 92, 93, 96, no. 1, Pl. IX.1.

371: Porth Dafarch, Holyhead, Anglesey

Tankard-handle / B.M.P.R.B.: 1881.7-6.18 / Fig. 168

L 64. Cast bronze handle with straight terminals and triple-ringed grip of rounded profile.

Found in the excavation of a settlement of uncertain date in 1875-6.

Stanley 1876: 140, with Fig. on opposite page; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 93, 94, 96, 99, no. 9, Pl. XI.2.

372: Puddlehill, Bedfordshire (TL (52) 006235)

Tankard-handle / ? / Fig. 169

L 63. Incomplete cast bronze handle, its terminals having been broken off in antiquity.

Found in 1954 in the excavation of a pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement; found in a ditch dated by means of pottery to the late pre-Roman Iron Age.

Corcoran 1957.

373: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Tankard-handle / N.M.W.: 04.138 / Fig. 170

L 125. Cast bronze handle in two contiguous fragments, with chased detail, and with a rivet-hole in each of its circular terminals.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 137, Fig. 10; Grimes 1951: 224, no. 694.138, Fig. 40.6; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 100, no. 16, Pl. XIII, bottom left; C. Fox 1958: 110, Fig. 78.6.

374: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Tankard-handle / N.M.W.: 04.139 / Fig. 170

L 106. Badly damaged cast bronze handle with a rivet-hole in the complete terminal.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 137, Fig. 11; Grimes 1951: 224, no. 694.139, Fig. 40.7; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 100, no. 17, Pl. XIII, bottom, second from left; C. Fox 1958: 110, Fig. 78.7.

375: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Tankard-handle / N.M.W.: 04.140 / Fig. 171

L 123. Badly damaged cast bronze handle in two contiguous fragments. There is a rivet-hole in each of the terminals. In addition to the cast low relief work, chased lines and lines of ring-impressions made with a ring-punch were effected after casting.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 137, Figs 13-4; Grimes 1951: 224, no. 694.140, Fig. 40.8; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 100, no. 18, Pl. XIII, bottom, third from left; C. Fox 1958: 110, Fig. 78.8.

376: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Tankard-handle / N.M.W.: 04.141 / Fig. 171

L 90. Incomplete cast bronze handle with one of its terminals missing; the other was attached by a pair of rivets. Two solid cast bronze domes on the grip suggest that the attachment-rivets may have had heads of this form; the central rivet is criss-crossed with grooves, probably as a key for enamel.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 137, Fig. 12; Grimes 1951: 224, no. 694.141, Fig. 40.9; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 100, no. 19, Pl. XIII, bottom right; C. Fox 1958: 110, Fig. 78.9, Pl. 66a; Megaw 1970: no. 301.

377: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Tankard-handle / N.M.W.: 04.142 / Fig. 71

L 63. Fragment of a wrought bronze handle, 0.75-0.95 mm T. A scorper has been 'walked' along the base of each of the grooves on either side of the central ridge.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 137, Fig. 15; Grimes 1951: 224, no. 694.142, Fig. 40.10; Corcoran 1952a: 90, 91, 93, 101, no. 20, Fig. 1c; C. Fox 1958: 110, Fig. 78.10.

378: Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire

Tankard / Liverpool Museum and Art Gallery: 6384 / Fig. —

H 142; D (top) 183 by 185. Stave-built tankard of yew with bronze fittings. The vessel is made of ten staves each notched near the base to admit the circular basal disc. The staves taper from 10 mm thick at the base to 6 mm at the top; they are held together by two sinuous strips of bronze (1 mm wide and 0.5 mm thick) driven into them at the base. The basal disc has four concentric grooves arranged in pairs; they appear to have been cut on a lathe. In the centre of the disc is an ornamental rivet which might have been inserted to plug the hole that would have been made in fixing the disc to the lathe; whilst the inner end of the rivet has been hammered flat, the outer end has a spherical head. A circular washer of wrought sheet bronze, nicked with a punch at regular intervals around the edge, separates the head of the rivet from the wood. The outside of the tankard is encased in a single sheet of bronze whose ends are butt-joined under the handle; the junction of the plates is masked by an ornamental strip of sheet bronze attached to the vessel by means of a central slightly dome-headed rivet that passes through the wall of the tankard. The ends of this strip are tucked in under the pair of identical ornamental cast bronze plates at either end of the handle. Measurement indicates that these two plates were cast in the same mould or in moulds invested around the same model. Each of these plates is attached by means of two rivets with spherical heads, each placed centrally in the middle of one of the tiskeles. Each rivet passes right through the wall of the tankard; each of the upper pair of rivets is secured with a diamond-shaped washer whose edges have been nicked at regular intervals with a punch. The lower pair of rivets probably continue through into the basal disc of the tankard. The ends of the cast bronze handle pass right through the wall of the tankard and are hammered over (with a sett?) to make slightly domed heads on the inside; the head of the upper end of the handle also secures a decorative strip of metal that is clipped over the rim and that passes down the interior masking the join of the ends of the sheet of bronze that forms the rim-piece of the vessel. The lower edge of this sheet is secured at regular intervals with pins each made up of a folded over strip of bronze. A crack in the outer bronze casing, close to the dexter side of the handle, near the bottom, has been closed with three pins also of folded over sheet bronze.

Found in a turbary near Trawsfynydd before 1850.

Archaeol. Cambrensis, second ser. 1 (1850): 332; J.R. Allen 1896: 212-9, Figs opposite pp. 212, 216 and 218; Leeds 1933a: 53-4, Fig. 20a; Gray 1940: 193, 195, 196, Pl. XXI. Fig. 2; Corcoran 1952a: 85, 86, 87, 88, 92-3, 94, 97-8, no. 5, Fig. 1a, b, Pl. XII; C. Fox 1958: 109-10, 114, n. 49, Pls 64-5; Bowen and Gresham 1967: 173-4, Pl. XII; Savory 1968b: 21, Fig. 19; Megaw 1970: no. 296.

379: Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott, Dorset (ST (31) 34500015)

Tankard-handle / Bridport Museum / Fig. 173

L 176. Cast bronze handle with a rivet-hole in each of the circular terminals.

Chance find from the site of the mid-first century A.D. Roman fort.

Corcoran 1952a: 90, 91, 92, 93, 100, no. 14, Pl. X.3; Webster 1961: 102, no. 63, Fig. 10.

380: Welwyn, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 232160)

Tankard-handle / B.M.P.R.B.: 1911.12-8.25 / Fig. 173

L 92. Cast bronze handle with relief ornament and with a pair of rivet-holes in each terminal. The vessel, of which part was recovered, was constructed of eight staves of which the widest was 50 mm across. Close to the bottom of the staves was an inset for the basal disc of the tankard.

Found on 27 November 1906 in the second of a pair of richly furnished cremation burials of late pre-Roman Iron Age date.

R.A. Smith 1912: 3, no. 16, 21-2, Fig. 21; Watson 1949: 50; Corcoran 1952a: 88, 92, 93, 97, no. 3, Pl. X.2; Stead 1967: 51, 58.

381A: Welwyn, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 232160)

Tankard-handle / Hertford Museum / Fig. 174-5

L (between terminals) 85. Cast bronze handle originally provided with seven domes of red enamel of which three are now missing.

From one of the richly furnished cremation burials of late pre-Roman Iron Age date discovered in 1906.

Hawkes 1935; C. Fox 1958: 78-9, Fig. 48.

381B: Welwyn, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 232160)

Handle / B.M.P.R.B.: 1911.12-8 / Fig. 172

L 64. Cast bronze ring-handle with attachment shank whose end is burred over to hold on a hollow cast hemi-spherical stud. Traces of wood were found inside this stud. Two false relief crimped ribs, each made wavy by alternate punching on either side, ornament the exterior of the ring.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 380.

R.A. Smith 1912: 3, no. 17, 16-8, Fig. 14.

382: Colchester, Essex

Cup / C.E.M.: 605.04 / Fig. 176

H 48; D 92. Sheet bronze cup of rounded profile, probably finished off on a lathe. The handle is of cast bronze; each of its terminals is attached by means of two rivets. Each rivet has a countersunk head; the other end of each rivet, that on the inside of the cup, is hemispherical. A hemispherical stud (of ?coral) ornaments the handle; the stud is held by means of a central rivet in a cupped setting.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 339.

H. Laver 1905; Leeds 1933a: 30, Fig. 10; C. Fox and Hull (1948: 135-6, Fig. 8.1; Jope 1955b: 93; C. Fox 1958: 93, Fig. 58 (the scale of this drawing is $\frac{3}{4}$ not, as is claimed, $\frac{1}{2}$).

383: Bagendon, Gloucestershire (SP (42) 018062)

Bowl-escutcheon / Corinium Museum, Cirencester / Fig. 177

H 26; W 24. Cast bronze escutcheon with ridged mouldings on the convex obverse, and with a transverse perforation.

Found in E.M. Clifford's excavations of 1954-56 on the site of the late pre-Roman Iron Age oppidum; from level 3, a deposit sealing ditch M3 on site C. This ditch was assigned to Period IIA of the site's occupation; but it is not clear from the excavation-report by what date it was filled. Period IIA was dated to the years immediately preceding the Claudian Conquest by means of imported pottery. However, since the site appears to have been abandoned by the beginning of the Flavian period, the context of No. 383 is therefore probably to be assigned to the middle of the first century A.D.

Clifford et al. 1961: 182, no. 59a, Fig. 36.4.

384: Bilbury Rings, Wylze, Wiltshire (SU (41) 010362)

Bowl-escutcheon / Salisbury Museum / Fig.

H 17; W 15. Cast bronze escutcheon with relief 'ear' mouldings, transverse perforation, and, at the flat back, the stump of the attachment-shank.

Chance find from the pre-Roman Iron Age hillfort.

Shortt 1948: 25-6, Fig. 5.

385: Birdlip, Cowley, Gloucestershire (SO (32) 931153)

Bowl / Gloucester Museum and Art Gallery / Fig. 8

D (mouth) 216; D (belly) 232; H 93. Wrought sheet bronze bowl with rounded body, vertical neck and slightly upward-sloping everted rim. There is a square hole, 4 by 4 mm, in the neck for the attachment of a now missing escutcheon. The metal at the neck and rim is considerably thicker than that of the belly; I have only been able to measure the thickness of the belly at its greatest diameter (where it has been damaged): here it is only 0.40 mm thick. On the upper surface of the rim there are two pairs of closely set parallel grooves; another pair of these grooves is on the outer edge of the rim. These grooves were engraved when the bowl was finished off on a lathe. There is a hole in the centre of the base of the bowl; this was made when the bowl was fitted onto the chuck.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 335.

Bellows 1881: 138, Pl. XIII. Fig. 1; R.A. Smith 1926: 282-3; A. Fox 1961: 192, 194-5, Pl. XXXIVa.

386: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

Bowl-escutcheon / S.C.M. / Fig. 177

H 31; W 23; L (shank) 12. Cast bronze escutcheon with relief and pointillé ornament. The piece has a transverse circular perforation, and an attachment-shank of circular section.

Found in Gray's excavations of 1923 within the north-western spur of the pre-Roman Iron Age hillfort, at the foot of the inner slope of the inner rampart in Cutting XII in the 'East Valley'.

Gray 1925: 113, Pl. XIII. E 7; A. Fox 1961: 191.

387: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Bowl-escutcheon / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.1003 / Fig. 77

H 27; W 25. Cast bronze escutcheon with relief and incised ornament, a transverse circular perforation, and a short attachment-shank burred over at the end to hold on a bronze washer. Wear inside the perforation indicates the direction from which the piece was suspended; this is indicated by an arrow in the drawing.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

R.A. Smith 1926: 281-2, Fig. 7.

388: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Bowl-escutcheon with suspension-ring / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 77

Escutcheon: L 32; W 23. Ring: D 39. Cast bronze escutcheon with circular transverse perforation, through which is threaded a bronze ring that has overlapping ends. The attachment-shank is of circular section. The escutcheon is embellished with a triangular panel of red champlevé enamel.

Found in Richmond's excavations of 1951-8 in a foundation-trench of Barrack I in the early Roman fort.

Richmond et al., 1968: 114, no. 28, Fig. 57.28.

389: Rose Ash, Devon, (SS (21) 76662208)

Bowl / B.M.P.R.B.: 1961.10-7.1 / Fig. 76

D (rim) 197; D (belly) 206; H 70. Wrought sheet bronze bowl badly damaged both in antiquity and on discovery; the belly of the bowl was repaired in antiquity with a copper-tin solder run-in from the inside. Attached by means of a shank to the vertical neck is a cast bronze escutcheon; a bronze ring was ~~wast~~ in position in the transverse perforation through the escutcheon. The end of the shank that holds the escutcheon in position, is burred over to hold a circular washer on the inside of the bowl. The belly measures 0.10 to 0.18 mm thick, while the neck and rim are much thicker, measuring from 0.76 to 1.27 mm thick. Three false relief crimped ribs, each made sinuous by alternate punching on either side, embellishes the rim; each rib was defined by engraving a pair of parallel grooves when the bowl was finished off on the lathe.

Found in draining a marshy field on Crooked Moor, near Munson Farm, in September 1959.

A. Fox 1961.

390: Higher Youlton, Warbstow, Cornwall

Bowl / T.C.M.: 34/26 / Fig. —

D (rim) 187; D (belly) 195 by 200; H 70. Wrought sheet bronze bowl, slightly bent out of true, with a cast bronze escutcheon attached to the neck, and with an ornamental mount riveted to the upper part of the belly just below the escutcheon. The escutcheon has a transverse perforation for a suspension-ring which is now missing. Wear on the inside of this perforation indicates that the piece had been used for some time before deposition. Both of the pieces attached to the vessel bear chased ornamentation. On the inside of the bowl the ends of the shanks that hold these pieces in position have been burred over to hold on bronze washers. Several parallel grooves were engraved on the rim when the bowl was turned on a lathe as part of the finishing-off process. Three false relief ridges defined by these grooves were afterwards nicked with a punch at regular intervals.

Found in draining a marshy field below Higher Youlton Farm in September 1925.

R.A. Smith 1926: 280-3, Figs 5-6; H. O'N. Hencken 1932: 111, 309, Fig. 31;
Watson 1949: 53-4; C. Fox 1958: 79, Pl. 51; A. Fox 1961: 192-6, Pl.
XXXIII.

391: Llechwedd-du bach, Harlech, Merionethshire (SH (23) 59453207)

Platter / N.M.W. / Fig. —

D 155 . Tin-plated ~~scat~~ bronze platter with flat base and with wall sloping slightly outwards.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 344.

C. Fox 1925b; 1925c.

392: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Platter-fragments / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.18 / Fig. —

D 200 (approx.). Three fragments of the rim of a platter remain; the flat base of the vessel has been mislaid. The rim is folded back on itself on the outside. The metal varies from 0.5 to 0.7 mm thick. The vessel was finished off on a lathe.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72.

R.R. Clarke 1940: 68, 73, 110, Pl. XVI.5.

394: Felmersham, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire

Strainer / Bedford Museum / Fig. 179

D 216. Fragments of a wrought sheet bronze bowl beaten out and finished off on a lathe. Of this vessel part of the body survives as well as a plate of plano-convex outline and a cast bronze spout in the form of a fish's head. D.H. Kennett has argued that these pieces were fitted together with other pieces to form a wine-strainer vessel; I accept this reconstruction. However, it should be noted that he was incorrect in suggesting that "there is no visible means of joining the spout to the bowl"; much of the spout is still filled with solder which was doubtless used to hold the spout to the vessel. The angle at which Kennett has indicated the spout should be fixed to the bowl is not quite correct; the tag protruding from the back of the top of the spout points downwards into the interior of the vessel, rather than upwards, when the spout is placed against the rim of the surviving fragment of the vessel.

Found in January 1942 in digging gravel near Felmersham Bridge together with No. 412 and other bronzes, and a series of pits, in a large earth-filled cavity in the surface of the gravel. It seems likely that the finds formed part of a set of grave-goods.

Watson 1949: 37, 38-9, 41-2, 44-6, 47, 48, 50-5, Figs 3, 4, 6, 8, Pls V, VIb, VIIc; C. Fox 1958: 80, Fig. 49, Pl. 46a,b; Megaw 1963: 31, 32, 36, Pl. XIVb; Kennett 1969; Megaw 1970: no. 276; R.M. Organ: pers. comm.; Kennett 1971.

395: Great Thurlow, Suffolk

Curved plate / C.U.M.A.E. / Fig. -

101 by 65. Fragments of a wrought sheet bronze plate of plano-convex outline with repoussé ridge bordering. One complete and four fragmentary studs with relief ornament are preserved.

Circumstances of discovery not recorded.

Unpublished.

396: Kirmington, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire (TA (54) 09751145)

Spout / Scunthorpe Museum: 149.69 / Fig. 180 (provided by J. May).

L 59; W 59; H 33. Cast bronze; the end of the sinister arm has been broken off. It is possible that the insets in the eyes and in the nostrils may once have been filled with enamel or some other substance which is now missing. The spout was attached to its bowl by means of solder of which fragments now remain inside the arms.

Chance find in 1965 from the site of a Roman settlement.

Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol. 2 (1967): 35; J. May: pers. comm.

397: Łęg Piekarski, distr. Turek, Poland

Bowl / Państwowe Museum Archeologiczne, Warsaw / Fig. 180 (after Megaw)

For detailed description, and details of discovery etc., see Megaw 1963.

398: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Ornamental plate / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.223/ Fig. —

W 175; H 59. Badly damaged and incomplete beaten sheet bronze plate with straight and convex sides. Running along the edges are three parallel repoussé ridges. Within the area enclosed by these ridges are two incised rosettes, each 25 mm D, one on each side of a central opening. The openings, 46 by 17 mm, slightly arched upper and straight lower edges, and incurved ends. It is curved by a rectangular strip of sheet bronze, 64 by 39 mm, one end of which swivels on a cast bronze rivet with duck-shaped head; the end is held under a second, identical duck-headed rivet. A third rosette is incised into this cover. Each rosette consists of two concentric compass-drawn circles which frame six pointed oval radial petals reserved against a field of rocked graver hatching, executed with a tool whose cutting-edge was about 3 mm W. The petals each consist of parts of different compass-drawn arcs whose respective centres lay on the inner concentric circle of the rosette.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

Smith 1909b: 154-5, Fig. 8; Stead 1967: 25.

399: Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 254131)

Strainer / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 181 (after Stead)

For detailed description, see Stead 1967: 23-5.

From a richly-furnished cremation burial discovered on the Panshanger Estate in 1965.

Stead 1967: 23-5, Figs 12-3, Pl. V.

400: Birdlip, Cowley, Gloucestershire (SO (32) 931153)

Bowl / Gloucester Museum and Art Gallery / Fig. 183

D 104; H 57. Wrought sheet bronze bowl, badly damaged and extensively restored. Close to the base a hole has been punched through the metal from the inside. A hollow chuck-mark on the exterior at the centre indicates that the vessel was at least finished (if not spun) on a lathe. Three grooves on top of the rim and a fourth on the outer face of the downward-bent part were engraved as the vessel was turned on the lathe.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 335.

Bellows 1881: 138, Pl. XIII. Fig. 3; R.A. Smith 1926: 75; A. Fox 1961: 194-5, Pl. XXXIVb.

401: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Bowl / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 182

For an extended description, to which I have nothing to add, see Bulleid and Gray 1911: 179-81.

Found in Bulleid's excavations in 1893 in peat outside the edge of the area defined by the 'palisade'.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 179-81, 225, 234, 237, Fig. 40, Pl. I, E 19; Gresham 1940: 120; A. Fox 1961: 193-4, 195, 196, Fig. 7; Megaw 1963: 28-9.

402: Great Chesterford, Essex.

Bowl fragments / C.U.M.A.E.: A.83-775.A / Fig. 1

D 92. Two fragments of the top of a ?globular sheet bronze bowl hammered to shape and probably finished off on a lathe. The two grooves on the rim and the three just below it were probably engraved as the vessel was turned on a lathe. The rim has been thickened by folding over the metal. Two false relief ridges, one on top of the rim, the other just below it, have been crimped by alternate punching on either side.

Found at Great Chesterford in 1869. The pieces were presented to the Museum with No. 408. No. 408 was found at Great Chesterford in the same year. The donor, Octavius Green, also gave No. 409 to the Museum. In view of the similarity of No. 409 to the handle of No. 408, it is just possible that all these objects, together with some other bronze fragments also possibly of vessels in the Museum, came from a single burial-deposit.

Unpublished.

403: Hunsbury, Hardingstone, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 738583)

Bowl / Northampton Central Museum / Not illustrated.

Wrought sheet bronze with rim rolled inwards over a bronze wire. The globular body is ornamented in relief with three bands of S-motifs.

Chance find in quarrying the hillfort for ironstone in 1884-6; context not recorded.

G. Fox 1958: 12, Pl. 77b.

404: Spettisbury Rings, Spettisbury, Dorset (ST (31) 915020)

Bowl / B.M.P.R.B.: 1862.6-27.1 / Fig. 184

D 280; H 195. Wrought sheet bronze bowl with iron rim. The body is made up of two sheets of bronze held together by dome-headed rivets. Differential corrosion of two diametrically-opposed areas of the upper plate indicate the former location of the escutcheons that held a pair of ring-handles in position.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 280.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. London (first ser.) 4 (1856-9): 190; Bulleid and Gray 1911: 180, 181-2, Fig. 41; Gresham 1940: 120-2, Fig. 5, Pl. III.

405: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Bowl-fragment / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.5 / Fig. 184

D 146. Two fragments of the upper part of a wrought sheet bronze bowl of rounded profile. The lip of the vessel is rolled outwards over a bronze wire of rounded section, 1.4 to 1.6 mm thick. The metal varies from 0.7 mm thick close to the rim to 0.3-0.4 mm near the bottom of the surviving part of the vessel.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72.

R.R. Clarke 1940: Pl. XVI.3, bottom.

406: Aylesford, Kent (TQ (51) 730592)

Bucket with bronze mounts / B.M.P.R.B.: 1886.11-12.3-7 / Not illustrated

For a very detailed description, to which I have nothing to add, see Stead 1971a: 261-73, Figs 4-9, Pls LXXXIX and XC.

For details of discovery etc., see Stead 1971a: 280, n.9.

For detailed bibliography, see Megaw 1970: no. 187.

407: Baldock, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 248336)

Two buckets with bronze mounts / Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments,
Dept of Environment / Not illustrated

For a very detailed description, and for details of discovery etc., see Stead 1971a: 251-60, Figs 1-3, 12, Pls LXXXVII-I.

408: Great Chesteford, Essex.

Bucket with bronze mounts / C.U.M.A.E.: A.83.775 / Fig.

For description, see Stead 1971a; 278-9.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 402.

C. Fox 1923: 105; Stead 1971a: 278-9, Pl. XCI.

409: Great Chesterford, Essex.

Bucket-mounts / C.U.M.A.E.: Z.11435 / Fig. ~~4~~

- Two non-contiguous cast bronze fragments of a handle, and fragments of sheet bronze with repoussé relief ornament.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 402.

Unpublished.

410: Marlborough, Wiltshire (SU (41) 194698)

Bucket with bronze and iron fittings / Devizes Museum / Not illustrated

For detailed description, see Nylén 1958.

Found in St Margaret's Mead in 1807; the vessel was intact and contained a cremation burial.

For bibliography, see Megaw 1970: no. 188.

411: Silkstead, Hampshire

Bucket-fittings / Winchester Museum / Not illustrated

For descriptions etc., see Stead 1971a: 279, 282, n. 41-2.

412: Felmersham, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire

Bucket fragments / Bedford Museum / Not illustrated

For detailed description, see Watson 1949: 39-41. It is possible that the fragments of sheet bronze and of rim-binding belonged to the same vessel as the handle and bovine-head escutcheons.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 394.

Watson 1949: 39-41, 46-50, Fig. 2, Pls V, VIa; Hawkes 1951: 193, Pl. VII. 3a-b, 4a-b; C. Fox 1958: 73, 81, Fig. 46, Pl. 46c,d.

413: Dinorben, Abergele, Denbighshire (SH (23) 968757)

Bucket-escutcheon / N.M.W.: 58.535/980 / Fig. 185

L 35; W 35. Cast bronze escutcheon modelled in the form of a bovine head. Across the top is a rectangular panel with three parallel lines of spaced punched dots.

Found in 1912 in Gardner's excavations within the hillfort.

Gardner 1913: 194-5, Fig. 2; Hawkes 1951: 193, Pl. VII.2; C. Fox 1958: 73, 76, Pl. 48c; Gardner and Savory 1964: 144-8, Fig. 20.

414: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

Bucket-escutcheon / S.C.M. / Fig. 186

L 55. Incomplete cast bronze escutcheon modelled in the shape of a formalised bovine head. The piece was once slotted onto the rim of a vessel.

Chance find in the nineteenth century within the pre-Roman Iron Age hillfort.

Gray 1903: 33, Fig.; 1911: 57, Fig. 14; Watson 1949: 48; Hawkes 1951: 192, 193, Pl. VII.1; C. Fox 1958: 73, 76, 81, Pl. 48b; Megaw 1970: no.274.

415: Harpenden, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 145149)

Bucket-fittings / Luton Museum / Fig. —

Pair of cast bronze escutcheons (76 and 72 mm long) modelled in the shape of rams' heads. Each of them has six rounded insets; in two of the insets on one of the heads are pink (?coral) studs. A pair of cast bronze ring-handles was slotted under the tops of the heads. Each head was attached by means of two rivets. The vessel to which these escutcheons were attached survived until discovery but then disintegrated; it was encaased in sheet bronze.

Found in 1867 in constructing the Luton and Dunstable branch of the Great Northern Railway just south-east of Harpenden Station; found with a bronze vessel with a drop-handle, and urns of turned shale. Probably from a burial.

Cussans 1881: 350; Bagshawe 1928; C. Fox 1958: 76-8, Pl. 50; Megaw 1970: no. 275; Eggers 1968: Abb.6; Stead 1971a: 279.

416: Colchester, Essex.

Bucket-fittings / C.E.M.: 4315 / Not illustrated

Two diametrically-opposed vertical struts rivetted to four regularly-spaced hoops once framed a wooden bucket 180 mm high. Each piece is made of a double sheet of bronze. The vessel had a sheet bronze base.

Found with four wheel-thrown pots in a cremation-burial in St Clare Road, Lexden, in 1922.

Birchall 1965: 310.

417: 'Glastonbury Lake Village', Godney, Somerset (ST (31) 493408)

Bucket-support / Glastonbury Museum / Fig. 187

L 60; W 9. Incomplete and broken bucket-support of wrought sheet bronze, broken at one end, with three regularly spaced three rivet-holes, and with a crimped rib along each edge.

Found in Bulleid's excavations in 1896, 13 ft south of the centre-picket of Mound V.

Bulleid and Gray 1911: 236-7, Pl. XLIII. E 146.

418: Hounslow, London

Bucket-hoop fragments / B.M.P.R.B.: 1864.5-2.15 / Fig. 187

Four fragments (three of them contiguous) of the uppermost wrought bronze hoop of a bucket, and two fragments of another hoop. Rivetted to the inner side of two of the top hoop are two handle-loops; next to each of these is the broken off stump of a vertical strut. The longest fragment preserves the rivetted overlapping joint of the two ends of the hoop. The uppermost hoop has an incised groove close to each edge. The two fragments of another hoop (not illustrated) are plain.

Found with a group of cast bronze animal figurines and a miniature bronze wheel in or shortly before 1864; it seems likely that the figurines and the wheel were once contained in this now fragmentary vessel.

Unpublished.

419: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Bucket-fittings / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 188-9

Several wrought sheet bronze fragments of the fittings of a small bucket about 130 mm D.

A: Handle with pierced rivet-holes close to the rounded ends; 135 mm across the arc, 20 mm wide. Broken into four pieces and bent slightly out of shape.

B: Part of the uppermost hoop in four contiguous fragments, 17 mm wide, about 130-140 mm D. A 4 mm deep zone of abraded surface along one edge indicates the extent of the overlap of the rim-binding (H). Part of a 2 mm D rivet-hole at the sinister end is surrounded by an area of abraded surface that extends laterally and to the upper edge of the hoop, but not to lower, indicates the former position of the end of A. Towards the dexter end and running transversely across the hoop on two contiguous fragments, is a 18 mm wide band patinated brown in contrast to the otherwise green surface. Down the middle of this band, at the break, are three rivet-holes that are so close together as to suggest that they are unlikely all to have been in use at the same time, and perhaps, therefore, replaced one another in successive mountings.

C: Two contiguous fragments of the same hoop as B.

D: Two contiguous fragments of another hoop. The sinister fragment has a 14 mm wide transverse band of differential patination across it, with an eccentric rivet-hole.

E: Fragment of a hoop with a transverse band of differential patination, tapering from 15 to 14 mm, across it; close to one edge within this band is a rivet-hole.

F: Fragment of a hoop.

G: Hoop-support in two fragments, 112 mm L, 17 mm max. W. Two parallel grooves border each edge, and five rivet-holes are spaced down the centre. Around four of the holes are 8 mm D patches of abraded surface which were probably covered by rivet-heads.

H: Two fragments of inverted-U section rim-binding of about 130 mm diameter. Two shallow transverse grooves, respectively 28 and 38 mm from the (original) squared end may indicate the former position of a clamp that held the binding to the rim of the bucket.

For details of discovery etc., see note to Nol 138A.

Unpublished.

420: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Bucket-support / C.R.C.: B.150 / Fig. ~~4~~

L 106. Incomplete wrought sheet bronze with three shallow parallel grooves, a raised crimped rib along one edge, and two rivet-holes in one of which a bronze rivet is preserved.

Found on Site B of the Camelot Research Committee's excavations in feature no. 616, an early Roman deposit.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

421: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Bucket-hoop fragment (B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.22 / Fig. 187

L 70; W 23. Fragment of a wrought sheet bronze bucket hoop, bent out of true, with a rivet-hole close to one end.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72.

R.R. Clarke 1940: Pl. XVI, left.

422: Birdlip, Cowley, Gloucestershire (SO (32) 931153)

Bucket-fittings / Gloucester Museum and Art Gallery: A.2697a-c / Fig. 190

Two wrought sheet bronze plates of plano-convex outline and a circular wrought bronze rim-binding of inverted-U section are all that remain of this vessel. The rim-binding is 168 mm D. The plates measure 140 by 37 and 141 by 30.5 mm respectively; the metal varies from 0.18 to 0.24 mm thick. The plates are simply ornamented with repoussé relief ridged-and-beaded borders. A large eccentric rivet-hole with patches of iron rust is pierced through each plate; at the two corners of each plate are the stumps of iron pins. It seems likely that ends of the handle were attached to rivets passing through the two large rivet-holes.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 335.

C. Green 1949: 189, Pl. XXV.

423: Boughton Aluph, Kent (TR (61) 484035)

Bucket-escutcheon / Maidstone Museum / Not illustrated.

L 162; W 51. Hollow cast bronze ring-handle with a horned anthropomorphic face, formerly attached by means of three rivets. Across the top of the face the transverse chased grooves in the fringe were filled with red enamel much of which has now dropped out.

Found in cultivating a field on Boughton Court Farm in November 1957.

Pirie 1959; Megaw 1970: no. 210.

424: Braich-y-Dinas, Penmaenmawr, Caernarvonshire

Bucket-mount / In private possession / Not illustrated.

L (across arc) 81; D 132. Cast bronze mount with fragment of sheet bronze rim-binding. The mount has a series of downward-projecting lobes highlighted with chased borders and with cross-scored dome-headed rivets.

Chance find in quarrying on Penmaenmawr Mountain in 1934.

Hughes 1934.

425: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Bucket-fittings / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 191

A group of bronze objects all but the handle tin-plated on the obverse, can be reconstructed to form a complete set of fittings for a wooden bucket.

A: Incomplete wrought bronze handle, broken into three fragments, with incised and pointillé ornament. One of the attachment rivets is preserved, together with a square washer. The circular head of the rivet bears two discs of red champlevé enamel, each framed by an incised line.

B: Rim- or base-ring of wrought sheet bronze (0.5-0.6 mm T) 180 mm D, formed of two unequal lengths of metal 10 mm wide, apparently soldered together. Fourteen rivets held the ring in position; only one, of bronze, survives.

C: Four fragments, of which only two are contiguous, of a ring identical to B, except that the metal varies from 0.5-0.7 mm T.

D: Arcaded mounts and strips of wrought sheet bronze, 0.25-0.4 mm T. At least eleven open 'arches' can be reconstructed, averaging 100 mm wide; the upper and lower components were made separately. Along the edges of these mounts are low relief repoussé ridges 1 mm high and 1.5 mm wide. The tongues of the upper and lower sections were originally held together by solid bronze rivets. Running vertically across the open spaces were 14 mm wide rectangular strips of sheet bronze, with raised borders; each strip was attached by means of three rivets, at either end and in the middle. The ends of the strips were riveted to the arcaded mounts. Whilst six of the strips are 90 mm long, six of them average 120-130 mm, 30-40 mm of the length bent through a right-angle like angle-plates. It seems likely that these six strips were mounted at the base of the vessel, part of them extending up the wall, the rest attached to its base. The arcaded mounts are curved laterally, and have been mounted on a perspex tub 300 mm in diameter. Both the upper and lower strips are made up of two lengths of metal. In view of this, and in view of the fact that twelve rectangular strips of metal are also represented, it seems likely that two bands of double-arcading are represented by the surviving fragments, each band framing six open spaces. Since the complete 'arches' measure on average 100 mm wide, each band would have been about 600 mm long. This is almost exactly the circumference of the complete rim- or base-ring B described above; which measures 590 mm. It therefore seems very likely that these fittings all belonged to the same vessel. A reconstruction is offered in Fig.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

Unpublished.

426: Battersea, London

Cauldron-base / B.M.P.R.B.: 1861.3-4.5 / Not illustrated

H 197; D 375. Wrought sheet bronze globular base of a cauldron with dome-headed rivets around the 'rim'. The upper part of the cauldron has not survived.

Found in the Battersea reach of the River Thames.

R.A. Smith 1907: 328-9, Fig. 4; C. Fox 1947a: 88; Hawkes 1951: 179; Piggott 1955a: 40.

427: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Cauldron fragments / N.M.W.: 44.32.76 / Not illustrated.

For detailed description, see C. Fox 1947a: 87-8.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a; 42.4, 87-8, Pl. XXXVIII, no. 76; Piggott 1955a: 41.

428: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Cauldron fragment / N.M.W.: 44.32.77 / Not illustrated.

For detailed description, see C. Fox 1947a: 88.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 42-4, 88, Pl. XXXVIII, no. 77; Piggott 1955a: 41.

429: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Cauldron / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.218 / Fig. —

D (mouth) 420; D (shoulder) 440; H 300 (originally about 335). Badly damaged wrought sheet bronze cauldron with iron mounts. The vessel was originally made of two bronze sheets, 0.15 to 0.35 mm thick. The neck was made from a rectangular sheet, 1260 by 115 mm, bent round to form a cylinder; the ends overlap and are held together by two vertical rows of nine rivets, 50 mm apart at the bottom, tapering to 40 mm at the top. The neck overlaps the base of the cauldron by 8 mm above the shoulder; the two pieces are held together by rivets spaced at 6 mm intervals. These rivets, like those on the neck, are 2.1 to 2.5 mm long with circular heads (on the interior) 4 mm in diameter; they were punched through from the inside, piercing the inner sheet and forcing the outer into small bosses 3 mm across. The base of the cauldron was broken off in antiquity at about 80 mm from the bottom, and replaced with a thicker sheet of bronze 0.45 to 0.65 mm thick, which was riveted on; the old base is preserved. Besides this repair, there are other smaller ones on various parts of the body, two of them reinforcing the neck at the handle-staples. All the repair-plates are held on with hollow bronze rivets, about 3 mm in diameter, flattened at either end. The iron rim is of diamond-shaped cross-section and is attached to the mouth of the cauldron by means of bronze clamps. The cauldron was suspended by means of a pair of diametrically-opposed ring-handles, swinging in T-shaped iron staples riveted to its neck.

For details of discovery etc., see note to Nol 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 146-8, 162, Pl. XV.1; C. Fox 1947a: 88; Hawkes 1951: 182-3, 187; Piggott 1955a: 5, 13, 28, 30.

430: Walthamstow, London.

Cauldron-base / B.M.P.R.B.: / Not illustrated

H 190; D 375. Wrought sheet bronze globular base of a cauldron, the upper piece missing.

Chance find.

R.A. Smith 1907: 329, 330; Hatley 1933: 19-20, Fig. 14; C. Fox 1947a: 88; Hawkes 1951: 179; Piggott 1955a: 41; V.C.H. Essex 3 (1963): 197, Pl. XXVII.B.

MISCELLANEOUS
SHEET MOUNTS

431: Dowgate, City of London (TQ (51) 32508080)

Ornamental strip / G.M.: 21762 / Fig. —

L 101; H 70; T 0.5-0.7. Sheet bronze strip with ten 2 mm D rivet-holes punched through from the front. The holes were not reamed, for the displaced metal survives as ragged rings around them at the back. The repoussé design (sharpened up by chasing with a tracer, and highlighted with a round-ended centre-punch) is bordered by a rectangular frame of three parallel low relief ridges.

Chance find in 1960 from a shaft excavated for main drainage work at the junction of Little College Street with Upper Thames Street. It was found in a deposit of black mud at a depth of 7 m from the modern ground-surface; the findspot is in the ancient flood-plain of the Walbrook and not more than 20 m north of the northern bank of the Thames in Roman times. The only other object recovered from this deposit was a jet bracelet which is probably no earlier than the third century A.D.

Merrifield 1965: 188, Pl. 140; Megaw and Merrifield 1970.

432: Great Tower Street, City of London (TQ (51) 334806)

Ornamental strip / B.M.P.R.B.: 1905. 11-6.5 / Fig. —

L 131; W 73. Incomplete sheet bronze strip with a series of almost identical 'lyre' motifs, alternately reversed, in repoussé relief, that was sharpened up by chasing. Along the upper edge there are the remains of a multi-ridged repoussé border. The discs framed by the lyres bear traces of a tin-coating; this was presumably added by fusion-plating. There are fairly extensive traces of fusion-tin-plating on the reverse, especially in the areas of highest relief, which suggests that the strip may have been soldered onto some other metal object.

Chance find in 1883.

J. Brit. Archaeol. Ass. 39 (1883): 91, Fig. 4 opposite p.90; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 346, Pl. LIIIIa; C. Fox and Hull 1948: 128, Fig. 5.5; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 158, Pl. XVIIIA.

433: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

Ornamental strip / S.C.M. / Fig. 192

L 53; W 13.5; T 0.3. Sheet bronze strip, broken off at either end, with six (and part of a seventh) ring-and-dot relief motifs (each 6 mm D) irregularly spaced along it. Each may well have been produced by pressing the metal into a former.

Found in H. St G. Gray's excavations on the north-west spur of the hillfort in 1923. From Cutting XII in the East Valley, on the surface of the buried soil at the foot of the inner slope of the inner rampart. Other finds from this horizon included a bronze bowl-escutcheon (No. 386), and an iron la Tène III brooch.

Gray 1925: 114, Pl. XIII, E 8.

434: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

Ornamental strip / S.C.M. / Fig. 193

L 67; W 42; T c. 0.2. Extremely fragile and poorly preserved sheet bronze strip with parts of two identical triskele whorls in relief. Each limb of the two triskeles consists of two ridges that taper towards its tip. The triskeles were probably each formed by pressing the metal into a former. Since one of the ends of the strip is squared, this end is probably original.

Found in H. St G. Gray's excavations on the north-west spur of the hillfort in 1925, near the top of Cutting XIII in the 'East Valley' in rubble redeposited from a medieval or recent quarry.

Gray 1927a: 63-4, Fig., E24; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 157.

435: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Ornamental strip / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.844 / Fig. 193

L 44; W 21. Incomplete sheet bronze strip with parts of two identical relief triskele whorls, each of which was probably formed by pressing the metal into a former. There is a ridge along one of the edges.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century.

Gray 1927a: 63-4; Crawford and Keiller 1928: Fig. 3, o; C. Fox 1947a: 89; Brailsford 1962: 18, Fig. 14, Pl. I, no. I 131; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 157.

436: Kettering, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 8780)

Ornamental strip / Kettering Museum / Fig. 194

L 59; W 29. Rectangular strip with a beaded border beaten up with a round-ended punch from the back. The curvilinear relief design is beaten up in repoussé.

Found by chance during ironstone-quarrying in 1909-11; other finds indicate that it was the site of a Roman settlement.

Bull 1911: 500, Fig. 2; C. Fox 1947a: 89.

437: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Three ornamental strips / N.M.W.: 44.32.78-9, and 44.294.12 / Fig. 194

A: 49 by 43; 0.09 - 0.13 T.

B: 48 by 43; 0.08 - 0.25 T.

C: 51 by 45; 0.12 - 0.16 T.

Three sheet bronze strips each bordered by a narrow repoussé ridge. Within these frames are two identical relief motifs, presumably formed by pressing the metal into a former.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 3, 21-3, 60-1, 63-5, 88, 96, Figs. on pp. 58 and 72, Pl. VB, nos. 78-9 and 134; C. Fox 1958: 105.

438: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Ornamental strip / N.M.W.: 44.32.80 / Fig. 194

L 104; W 28; T 0.13 - 0.17. Rectangular sheet bronze strip with a running scroll pattern in repoussé relief, made up of five 'yin-yang' motifs arranged in a slight curve. The long sides are each bordered by a narrow repoussé ridge. There are rivet-holes punched through the metal along the edges.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 3, 21-3, 60-1, 63-5, 89, Fig. on p. viii, Pl. VB, No. 80; C. Fox 1958: 105.

439: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Ornamental strip / N.M.W.: 44.32.81 / Fig. 194

L 83; W 19; T 0.12 - 0.14. Sheet bronze rectangular strip with a narrow repoussé ridge border and seven ring-and-dot motifs in relief. These were probably each formed by pressing the metal into a former. Rivet-holes have been punched through the metal along the edges.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 3, 21-3, 60-1, 63-5, 89, Fig. on p. viii, Pl. VB, no. 81; C. Fox 1958: 105.

440: Rodborough Common, Rodborough, Gloucestershire.

Ornamental strips / B.M.P.R.B.: 1869.8-27.1 / Fig. 195

W 40. At least two, probably three or four, strips are represented by twelve fragments of sheet bronze. At least twenty-five square motifs (each 23 by 23 mm) are represented. Each motif is in relief and was formed by pressing the metal into a former. In the spaces between each pair of motifs there are three irregularly-arranged tiny repoussé bosses. The long sides of the strips are bordered by repoussé ridges, and lines of irregularly spaced bosses. In one case the metal was first incorrectly aligned on the former, and then correctly aligned before the work had progressed very far; the outer ridge of the incorrect alignment may just be discerned on two of the four sides of the square. The strips were mounted by means of pins punched through the metal at irregular intervals along the edges. One strip is squared off at either end and is therefore complete; it measures 172 mm L. Two others, now incomplete, are respectively 232 and 247 mm long; the latter has incomplete squares at either end, and must therefore have originally been at least 275 mm long.

Chance find from a bank whilst building the wall of a cottage in 1869; the precise findspot is not known; found with No. 441.

R.A. Smith 1925: 146, Fig. 169, right; Leeds 1933a: 52, 54; Clifford 1938: 291; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 346; C. Green 1949: 189; C. Fox 1958: 105; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: Pl. XVIB, bottom.

441: Rodborough Common, Rodborough, Gloucestershire.

Ornamental strips / B.M.P.R.B.: 1869.8-27.2 / Fig. 195

W 44-6. Eleven fragmentary sheet bronze strips with at least twenty-three relief roundels represented. Each roundel is connected to the next by a scroll, and was formed by pressing the metal into a former. The strips are bordered by irregularly spaced bosses punched up from the back. There are many peripheral punched rivet-holes, in two of which are preserved bronze rivets. Each rivet has a domed head 3 mm D, and a conical shaft 9 mm L. At least one original squared end is represented amongst the surviving fragments; there are also four other cut ends, but these appear to have been cut when the strips were dismounted.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 440.

R.A. Smith 1925: 146, Fig. 169, left; Leeds 1933a: 52, 54; Clifford 1938: 291; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 346; C. Green 1949: 189; C. Fox 1958: 105; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 156, 157, Fig. 1f, Pl. XVIB, top (showing the reverse of one of the strips).

442: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Ornamental strips / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.226 / Fig. 

W 33 - 35; T 0.26 - 0.3. Eight fragments of varying lengths ornamented with repeating relief motifs set within a narrow ridge along either edge. Each motif was formed by pressing the metal into a former; the pattern of each motif is not quite symmetrical and the longer sides slightly different in length being 43 and 42 mm respectively. When the longer side is at the top, the pairs of half-moons in each motif open towards the dexter side. This asymmetry has been counterbalanced by the smith by alternately turning the metal through 180°, so that the half-moons open alternately towards the sinister and dexter sides. The longest of the strips is squared at each end, and measures 220 mm long. The strips were mounted by means of bronze pins, each consisting of a hollow sheet bronze cone capped by a domed sheet bronze head. The pins are set along the centre of the strips, between the ornamental motifs.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 153, Pl. XVI.1; Leeds 1933a: 48, 52; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 341-2, 346-8, Fig. 2; C. Fox 1958: 105, 120, Pl. 67c.

443: Silchester, Hampshire (SU (41) 6462)

Ornamental plate / R.M. / Fig. 196

30 by 32. A nearly square sheet bronze plate with a relief design worked up from the back, perhaps by pressing the metal into a former.

From the site of the pre-Roman and Roman town, CALLEVA ATREBATUM.

C. Fox 1958: 105, Pl. 77D, left.

444: Silchester, Hampshire (SU (41) 6462)

Ornamental plate / R.M. / Fig. 196

21 by 22.5. Nearly square sheet bronze plate with a relief design worked up from the back, perhaps by pressing the metal into a former.

From the site of the pre-Roman and Roman town, CALLEVA ATREBATUM.

C. Fox 1958: 105, Pl. 77D, right.

445: Snailwell, Cambridgeshire (TL (52) 645675)

Ornamental strips / C.U.M.A.E: 53.21.A / Fig. —

W 45 - 47. Many fragments of at least three rectangular strips. Each has a narrow ridge and a line of small bosses punched up from the back along the sides; but there are only ridges at the ends. Each strip has a series of concentrically ridged circular rivet-heads, each separately made. A kind of adhesive held them onto the ends of conical sheet bronze rivets. Some of the rivet-heads are surrounded by rings of spaced repoussé bosses.

Found in Lethbridge's excavation of a richly furnished burial on 17th May 1952. The grave-goods included a handleless bronze patera, pottery, a bronze buckle, bone toggles, and an iron shield-boss of conical profile.

Lethbridge 1954: 28, 29, 33, Pl. I; Stead 1967: 50, 54, no. 18.

446: Stanfordsbury Farm, Southill, Bedfordshire (TL (52) 148412 approx.)

Ornamental strips / C.U.M.A.E. / Fig. 196

W 70; L (of one strip) c. 250.

Many fragments of at least two strips of which only one can be reconstructed. Along the long sides of the strips is a narrow repoussé ridge, inside which is a line of spaced small repoussé bosses. These bosses, but not the ridge, continue across the ends of the strips. The reconstructable strip has five identical ornamental roundels (50 mm D) in low relief. None of the roundels is intact, but enough survives to enable a reconstruction to be attempted. Each roundel was formed by pressing the metal into a former. The strips were found mounted on a wooden casket.

Chance find in 1834 near Stanfordsbury Farm. From the southern of two burial-vaults (Vault B), which also contained a pillar-moulded glass bowl, two amphorae, two glass perfume jars, four glass and three amber beads, two bronze brooches, a silver buckle, a silver strap-tag, and a shale bracelet. The casket had a bronze drop-handle and clasp, and other bronze fittings.

Dryden 1846: 18, no. 1; C. Fox 1923: 100, 105, Pl. XVIII.4; Leeds 1933a: 50; Corder and Hawkes 1940: 341, 346; C. Fox 1958: 105; Stead 1967: 50, 56, No. 12, Fig.; Megaw and Merrifield 1970: 156, 157, Pl. XVIIA.

447: Winterton, Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire (SE (44) 9118)

Ornamental plate / Dept of Environment / Fig. 196 (supplied by I.M. Stead)

82 by 53. Incomplete sheet bronze plate, bordered by two narrow parallel repoussé ridges. The ornament is in repoussé relief.

Found in Stead's excavations of the Roman villa at Old Cliff Farm, in a pit dated to the fourth century A.D.

I.M. Stead: pers. comm.

448: Aberporth, Cardiganshire

Ornamental boss / Mrs A.M. Watkis, 83 Babbacombe Rd, Coventry / Fig. →

D 85. Circular domed boss with elaborate relief ornament set out about a five-petalled central rosette. The centre is now broken open, and a break leads away to the periphery of the boss. The boss has been flattened, and it was probably this that caused the break. A sloping flange encircles the roundel.

Chance find from the seashore near Aberporth.

Simpson 1968.

449: Arundel Park, South Stoke, Sussex (TQ (51) 014085)

Ornamental plate / Littlehampton Museum / Fig. 197

L 46; W 28. Sheet bronze plate with a central circular opening, surrounded by a repoussé ridge. Each of the four corner lobes has an incised design consisting of a triskele reserved against a panel of hatching. In the centre of each there is a rivet-hole in the centre of each triskele. An incised line borders the outer edge of the piece.

Found in the excavations by the Natural Science and Archaeology Society of Littlehampton in 1935 on the pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman settlement at Shepherd's Garden. Found at the bottom of Ditch D3 which contained first to third century A.D. pottery in its fill.

Hawkes 1936; Hearn 1936: 236, Fig. 3.2; Curwen 1954: 266, Fig. 87.1.

450: Boxmoor House, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 038056)

Ornamental mount / ? / Fig. 197

?39 by 44. Incomplete openwork (?) bronze mount with a curvilinear design.

Found by J. Evans in investigating the site of a Roman villa in the mid-nineteenth century. The site is currently being re-excavated by D.S. Neal for the Hemel Hempstead Excavation Society; at present the datable structures appear to range from the late first or early second century to the late fourth century A.D.

J. Evans 1853: 16, Pl. VIII, No. 62; Neal 1970.

451: Gayton Thorpe, Gayton, Norfolk (TF (53) 736182)

Ornamental plate / King's Lynn Museum and Art Gallery: 67.961./A496 / Fig. 197

H 53; W 78. Incomplete triangular sheet bronze plate with concave, convex, and straight sides. The plate is broken off at the sinister corner. Running around the curved sides is a 3 - 4 mm W band which is matt in finish contrasting with the highly polished surface of the rest of the plate. There are three peripheral rivet-holes. The curvilinear design is in relief, worked up from the back and sharpened at the front.

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Chance find from the site of a Roman villa.

Unpublished.

452: Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (TL (52) 417527)

Ornamental roundel / In private possession / Fig. 197,

D 50. Sheet bronze roundel with openwork central hole and curving-sided triangles, and incised lines defining a triskelar design. One of the triskele's limbs is missing, and with it part of the edge of the central hole.

Chance find before 1951 in Stone Hill Field.

Fell 1952.

453: Llyn Cerrig Bach, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Anglesey (SH (23) 306765)

Ornamental plate / N.M.W.: 44.294.13 / Fig. 198

H 53; W 57; T 0.12 - 0.14. Sheet bronze mount in the form of three conjoined discs. Each disc is ornamented with a pair of two concentric repoussé ridges.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 10.

C. Fox 1947a: 21, 96, Fig. on title-page, no. 135.

454: Silchester, Hampshire (SU (41) 6462)

Ornamental plate / R.M. / Fig. 198

33 by 42; T 0.4 - 0.5. Incomplete openwork rectangular sheet bronze plate. Bordering the edges of the bronze are incised lines. There are two rivet-holes, on opposite sides of the plate.

From the site of the pre-Roman and Roman town, CALLEVA ATREBATUM.

Unpublished.

455: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Ornamental disc / C.R.C.: K(1970) 366 / Fig. 198

D 33. Sheet bronze disc with central rivet-hole perforated from the front. The repoussé relief design consists of a formalised equine; two legs, one fore, one hind, are depicted, folded under the body. The head and neck are curled back on themselves; a mane-like ridge extends from the head along the neck. The hind quarters are exaggerated into a roundel, from the S-shaped tail curves upwards ending in a roundel of the same character as the one depicting the hind quarters. The relief has been very finely chased up at the front.

Found in the 1970 season of excavations at the south-west gateway (Site K) of the hillfort, in feature K 610, which is stratigraphically linked to the 'massacre-horizon' of the mid-first century A.D.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

456: ?Suffolk

Ornamental mount / Ipswich Museum: 1920.90.2 / Fig. 198

L 63; W 42. Incomplete sheet bronze ornament with an openwork design once mounted on a curved surface like a pole. Incised lines border the edges of the pattern. There are two surviving rivet-holes, both at the squared end, one at the dexter corner, the other in the centre. Hammer-facets are clearly visible on the reverse (concave) face. The openwork was cut out from the back.

Of unknown provenance; however, since it came from N.F. Layard's collection of local antiquities, it seems likely that it was found in Suffolk.

C. Fox 1958: 126-7, Fig. 77 (scale incorrect: should be $\frac{3}{2}$ not $\frac{2}{3}$), Pl. 69b.

457: Westhall, Suffolk (TM (62) 396804 approx.)

Ornamental disc / B.M.P.R.B.: 1855.5-19.19 / Fig. —

Original D . Fragments of a thin sheet bronze disc ornamented with geometric linear relief laid out radially and concentrically.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 72.

Harrod 1855: 454-5, Pl. XXXVIII. Fig. 1; Henry 1933: Fig. 14.1;
R.R. Clarke 1940: 68, 110, Pl. XVI.4.

O R N A M E N T A L S T U D S

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458: Beckley, Oxfordshire

Stud / A.M.: 1921.107 / Fig. 199

D 21.5 - 23; H 10. Cast bronze hemi-spherical stud of concavo-convex section with a central circular perforation and four circular insets for red enamel of which much is missing.

Chance find.

V.C.H. Oxfordshire. I (1939): 259, Fig. 17f; Leeds 1933a: 44.

459: Chichester, Sussex

Stud / Chichester City Museum: 2006 / Fig. 199

D 35; H 15. Circular stud in the form of a domed sheet bronze disc with basal flange and fretted openwork frame defining three lanceolate openings arranged end-to-end in a circle. Red enamel has been inserted from the back to fill the openings in the frame.

Found by F. Sadler in the 1930s while excavating in his garden, a site which currently forms part of the Central Car Park, just south of St Mary's Hospital. The stud was associated with Roman military equipment and pre-Flavian pottery; it may thus be connected with the mid-first century A.D. occupation on the site of NOVIOMAGVS, that has since been confirmed in more recent work. On questioning, M. Rule (pers. comm.) confirmed my suspicion that the stud had been inadvertently illustrated in the published report in place of another object; the comment in the report applies to the latter and not to the present piece.

Down and Rule 1971: 26, Fig. 3.18.6; M. Rule: pers. comm.

460: Ham Hill, Stoke sub Hamdon, Somerset (ST (31) 478170)

Stud / S.C.M. / Fig. 199

D 21; H 4. Red enamel stud, of flattened plano-convex section, flat at the back, with a fretted openwork sheet bronze frame in the form of a swastika enclosed within a now incomplete roundel. The stud was mounted on a sheet bronze disc (with some kind of adhesive that has now decayed away) which has four tiny square projections evenly spaced around it. It is not certain whether the circle of bronze at the centre of the stud is a disc or whether it is an open ring only partly overlaid by the enamel.

Chance find from the hillfort (probably the north-west spur).

Gray 1907: 129-30.

461: Hertford Heath, Little Amwell, Hertfordshire (TL (52) 352113)

Enamelled studs / B.M.P.R.B. / Fig. 199

At least twenty-five complete and fragmentary domed studs of red enamel with fretted sheet bronze frames. At least nine different kinds of designs are represented, and illustrated here. The studs may be divided into two groups, according to their respective sizes: i) 19 - 21 mm diameter, and ii) 24 - 27 mm diameter. The studs were probably all originally attached to ornamental sheet bronze (?) shield-facing (No. 323).

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 323.

Holmes and Frend 1964: 5, 7-8, Pl. 2; Stead 1967: 28-9, 50, 52, no. 11.

462: Hod Hill, Stourpaine, Dorset (ST (31) 857106)

Stud / B.M.P.R.B.: 1892.9-1.526 / Fig. 200

D 27.5; H 8. Shallow domed stud of concavo-convex section with a fretted openwork sheet bronze frame in the form of an S enclosed within a roundel; in the centre there is a small drilled rivet hole. The main panel of the S has transverse parallel punched lines; its ends have translucent dark blue glass discs set in at the back and held in position by the red enamel, also inserted at the back; the red enamel fills the curving-sided triangular panels to either side of the S.

Chance find in ploughing the western half of the interior of the hillfort in the mid-nineteenth century; context not known.

Crawford and Keiller 1928: Fig. 3m; Brailsford 1962: 16, Fig. 14, Pl. I, no. 16.

463: Islip, Oxfordshire

Stud / A.M.: Pr. 437 / Fig. 200

D 21.5; H 6. Shallow domed stud of concavo-convex section sunk from a disc of sheet bronze c. 1.1 mm thick. The low relief three-way figure is actually in false relief, the surface immediately about it having been ground down, and sharpened up by punching, to a minimum thickness of 0.75 mm. The central rivet hole was punched through from the obverse.

Chance find from the 'Woodeaton' temple site.

Leeds 1933a: 25, Fig. 21a; V.C.H. Oxfordshire. I (1939): 260, Fig. 17g; C. Fox 1958: 53, Fig. 9a, Pl. 12c.

464: Ixworth, Suffolk

Stud / A.M.: 1927.875 / Fig. 200

D 20; H 11. Domed cast bronze stud of concavo-convex section with three curving-sided open panels filled with red enamel inserted at the back and defining a triskele in the bronze. There is a central rivet hole drilled through the metal from the front.

Chance find; circumstances of discovery not recorded.

Henry 1933: 81, Fig. 7.3; Leeds 1933a: 44; R.R. Clarke 1940: 71, 108; C. Fox 1958: 127, Pl. 12b.

465: Lexden, Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 975247)

Four studs / C.E.M. / Fig. 200

Four domed studs of concavo-convex section with fretted openwork sheet bronze frames and red enamel inserted at the back and filling out the open spaces in the frames. Two designs are represented: the first, to which three of the studs conform, has a simple three-way figure enclosed within a roundel; the second, of which there is only one example, has three open rings enclosed within the roundel -- from the same side of each of the rings a small tongue projects inwards. One of the studs is still attached to its original mount: the basal flange of the frame is overlapped by a double-ridged sheet bronze ring; behind the enamel there is a filling of some kind of calcareous adhesive; behind this and the sheet bronze ring there is a thin iron plate which was partly mounted on wood (traces of its graining are preserved in the iron rust) and a plate of sheet bronze of which part survives. The studs vary from 28 - 40 mm D and 10 - 14 mm H.

Found in H.E. and P.G. Laver's excavation of the Lexden tumulus in 1924 with various other native British objects and some Roman imports in a burial of the early first century A.D.

P.G. Laver 1927: 250, Pl. LX. Fig. 1.

466: Lydney Park, Lydney, Gloucestershire (SO (32) 616027)

Stud / Lord Bledisloe, Lydney Park / Fig. 200

D 16; H 2.5. Shallow domed stud of concavo-convex section with a now incomplete openwork sheet bronze frame with punched lines and red enamel inserted at the back.

Found in C. Bathurst's excavations within the PIRA hillfort and on the site of the Roman settlement in the nineteenth century.

Wheeler and Wheeler 1932: 95, no. 11, Fig. 11.11.

467: Whitton Cross Roads, St Lythans, Glamorgan (ST (31) 081713)

Stud / Dr M.G. Jarrett p.p. Dept of Environment / Fig.200

D 16; H 9. Hollow cast bronze dome of concavo-convex section with three fretted openings defining a three-way figure in whose centre there is a small drilled rivet hole. Originally on all three of the arms, but worn away except on the lower parts of two of them, were pairs of engraved grooves. The arms and the basal ring are undercut to hold in the now almost completely missing red enamel which was inserted at the back. A roughly triangular facet with slightly convex sides and rounded corners on the basal ring shows that the stud was mounted on a base which though circular had a slightly raised triangular projection with sloping sides. The stud has a glossy green patina on the outside, caused by polishing; the inside is matt. There are a few shallow pits and excrescences on the outside caused by corrosion.

Found in M.G. Jarrett's excavations on the site of a late pre-Roman Iron Age farm and Roman villa in 1965, in a context for which the terminus ante quem non is the late second century A.D., but which also includes Flavian pottery.

Savory 1966: 42; M.G. Jarrett: pers. comm.

468: Cavenham, Suffolk

Stud / B.M.P.R.B.: 1929.11-11.1 / Fig.200

34 by 28; max. T 4.1. Slightly concavo-convex sectioned oval cast bronze stud with a stylised lyre motif reserved against a circular field of red champlevé enamel, and held to its mount by two rivets of which one is missing (its hole was drilled out); the surviving rivet shows that the mount to which the stud was attached was not more than 3 mm thick.

Chance find; nothing is recorded of the circumstances of its discovery.

Henry 1933: 76, Fig. 4.4; R.R. Clarke 1940: 71, 106, Pl. XIX.3.

469: Meare, Somerset (ST (31) 445422)

Stud / S.C.M. / Fig.200

D 32; H 7.5. Concavo-convex red enamel disc backed by a bituminous substance and surrounded by a sheet bronze ring of concavo-convex section (about 1 mm thick) which laps a little way under the enamel. On the upper surface of the ring is low relief curvilinear ornament formed by tooling down the surrounding metal surface. The design is reserved against a finely rusticated field of closely packed punch-facets. Lying flush with the upper surface of the ring, and diametrically opposed, are 2 mm D heads of two bronze pins each just over 1 mm D in cross-section and respectively 4 and 5 mm long. Passing through the centre of the enamel disc is a 10 mm long bronze pin which projects 2.5 mm at the back. Around the head of the pin is a 3.25 mm D, 1 mm thick circular bronze washer.

Found in Gray's excavations in the eastern 'village' in 1956; from Mound XIV, in the black earth under the clay.

Gray 1958: 155-6, E 78.

' S P O O N S '

470: Andover, Hamshire

Spoon / B.M.P.R.B.: 1933.7-6.91 / Fig.201

L 118.5; W 70. Ovate bronze bowl with circular head. The surface details of both faces of the head have been partly removed by wear, corrosion and excessive cleaning. A dot in the centre of the obverse of the head marks the point from which the outline and a pair of concentric incised grooves (which define a fine false-relief ridge) were drawn out; A further groove also compass-drawn, borders the outer edge of the head; this groove is twinned on its outside to produce a fine false-relief ridge at the junction of head and bowl. The metal of the head is slightly cambered between the inner ridge and the outermost groove. Eight ovate pierced lobes, alternately pointing in- and outwards, form an openwork rosette in the centre of the head; the sides of the lobes slope inwards from the obverse. The metal is thinner in the centre of the rosette than elsewhere, having been pared down. On each side of the platform at the junction of the head and bowl, and continuing down onto the upper part of the bowl, close to its edge, there is an incised groove. On the reverse of the head, part of two closely-set concentric incised grooves survive, as does the centre-point from which they were drawn out.

Chance find in ploughing; precise findspot not recorded.

R.A. Smith 1933; 1934.

471: Brickhill Lane, City of London (TQ (325807)

Spoon / B.M.P.R.B.; 1869.12-12.1 / Fig.202

L 116; W 65. Thin bronze ovate bowl and circular head. The head is flat at the back where there is curvilinear ornament defined by parallel twinned grooves; the front is moulded with a central dome, and with a concentric broad shallow ridge set between two shallow grooves. Two small wings lie at either side at the junction of the head and bowl; each wing is embellished at the front with an incised spiral. In antiquity, the spoon was broken in two at the junction, and repaired with an ornamented plate, attached to the back of the spoon by means of ten tiny bronze rivets. This plate obscures part of the ornament on the back of the spoon's head. A hole has been pierced through the bowl on the sinister edge, at the widest point.

Chance find in about April 1822.

Barnwell 1862; 211-2, Fig.; Way 1869: 55-6, Fig. 2; Woodruff 1904: 12; Craw 1924: 146, 149, Fig. 4. no. 8; Leeds 1933a: 57.

472A: Deal, Kent (TR (61) 362508)

'Spoon' / Deal Museum / Fig. 

L 114; W 63. Cast bronze spoon with ovate bowl, circular head, and a pair of small rounded dished wings at the junction of the head with the bowl. A cross is lightly incised into the bowl. The head has a sinuous outer edge and is further ornamented with a 'clockwise-turning whirl on the central dome; this is surrounded by a broad shallow groove which in turn is framed by a broad shallow ridge. Both the inner and outer edges of the groove are stepped with a fine bevel.

From a burial found before 1904 on Mill Hill, Walmer. It was associated with another almost identical spoon (No. 472B), each placed on one side of the head of an extended skeleton.

Woodruff 1904: 11-2, 15, No. 1, Pl. IV.1. right; Craw 1924: 148, Fig. 4. no.7.

472B: Deal, Kent (TR (61) 362508)

'Spoon' / Deal Museum / Fig. 

L 112; W 62. Cast bronze spoon identical in design to the previous specimen, except that it has a circular perforation close to the sinister edge in place of the incised cross.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 472A.

Woodruff 1904: 11-2, 15, No. 2, Pl. IV.1, left; Craw 1924: 148, Fig. 4. no.6.

473A: Llanarmon dyffryn Clwyd, Llanfair, Denbighshire (SJ (33) 131560)

Spoon / N.M.A.S.: FB 1 / Fig. **203**

L 110; W 68. Thin bronze spoon with ovate bowl, circular head, and two small hollowed wings at the junction of head and bowl. An unequal-armed cross is incised into the now incomplete bowl. On the obverse of the head, thirty-six radial grooves have been punched into the hollow that surrounds the central boss; at the outer end of each line there is a dot-impression produced by hammering a centre-punch into the metal. Half-way up each side of this ring-hollow there is a small step; a similar step has been hammered round the outer edge of the head. In the centre of the boss there is punched dot-impression; a 3.5 mm D rivet is set concentrically within this boss. The other, slightly flattened-out, end of the rivet protrudes a short length at the reverse. Along the top of the circular ridge, there is a line of spaced dots, hammered in with a centre-punch; at the four 'cardinal' points, a radial line of dots crosses over the ridge.

Found in 1861 in sand excavated in the construction of the Corwen - Denbigh railway just south of Ffynogion with a nearly identical spoon (No. 485B); the pair were discovered adhering to each other, face-to-face, at the heads.

Barnwell 1862: 208-10, Fig. on 209; Way 1869: 56-8, Fig. 3; Craw 1924: 148, Fig. 4. no. 4; Grimes 1951: 225, no.696.

473B: Llanarmon dyffryn Clwyd, Llanfair, Denbighshire (SJ (33) 131560)

Spoon / N.M.A.S.: FB 2 / Fig. —

L 110; W 68. Thin bronze spoon identical in shape and in almost every detail to No. 473A. However, there is no incised cross on the bowl; instead there is a semi-circular notch on the sinister edge. The dexter edge of the bowl has been damaged.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 473A.

Barnwell 1862: 208-10, Fig.; Way 1869: 56-8; Craw 1924: 148, Fig. 4. no.3; Grimes 1951: 225, no. 696.

474A: Penbryn, Cardiganshire (SN (22) 298504)

Spoon / A.M.: NC 457 / Fig. 204

L 119; W 73. Cast bronze ovate bowl with now damaged large wings and circular head. Low relief ridges define each of these elements. The circular head frames a reversed low-relief S-scroll, and further low relief scrolls ornament each of the wings; the 'eyes' on these scrolls appear to have been sharpened up after casting with a hollow-bit drill. A cross is incised on the bowl. Approximately central in each of the upper quadrants is a ?drilled hole; the hole in the dexter quadrant has been filled up in recent times with a plug of yellow metal (gold or copper alloy?).

Found in about 1829 beneath a pile of stones in the multivallate enclosure known as Castell nadolig, with No. 474B.

Barnwell 1862: 214-9; Way 1869: 58-60, Fig. 5; Craw 1924: 146, 148, Fig. 4. no. 2; Leeds 1933a: 57, 58; Grimes 1951: 122, 225, no. 697, Pl. XIX, left; C. Fox 1958: 111, Pl. 70a, left.

474B: Penbryn, Cardiganshire (SN (22) 298504)

Spoon / A.M.: NC 456 / Fig. 204

L 122; W 73. Cast bronze spoon with ovate bowl, circular head and large wings; each element is surrounded by a low relief ridge. The head frames a low relief S-scroll which has lobed finials, in each of which there is a boss which was sharpened up probably with a hollow-bit drill. Trilobate low-relief motifs adorn the wings, each mirroring the other. There is a circular perforation close to the sinister edge of the bowl.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 474A.

Barnwell 1862: 214-9; Way 1869: 58-60, Fig. 6; Craw 1924: 146, 148, Fig. 4. no. 1; Leeds 1933a: 57, 58; Grimes 1951: 122, 225, no. 697, Pl. XIX, right; C. Fox 1958: 111, Pl. 70a, right.

475: River Thames at London

Spoon / B.M.P.R.B.: 1856.7-1.1369 / Fig. 205

L 114; W 75. Cast bronze spoon with ovate bowl, circular head and large curved wings. The wings and bowl are bordered by low ridges, of which those on the bowl taper towards the point. A hole has been pierced through the bowl close to the ridge on the sinister side. In design, though not in detail, the relief ornament on the two wings is identical, although it is reversed so that one is a mirror-image of the other. The ornament was compass-drawn and laid out before the spoon was cast. The outline of the spoon was also laid out with the aid of a pair of compasses. The head of the spoon has been worn smooth in use, particularly on the lower part, where the inner circle has been obliterated. The reverse of the dexter wing is ornamented with short tremolo lines that were laid out in parallel and executed by rocking a round-nosed graver as it was pushed forward across the surface of the metal.

Probably found in the bed of the River Thames before 1856; the precise location of the findspot is not known. However, it is probable that the spoon was found in the Westminster - City of London reach, since at that time the reaches further upstream were referred to by the names of the boroughs that bordered the river, and since few prehistoric objects have been recovered from the London reaches of the river below the White Tower.

Barnwell 1862; 210-1, Fig.; Way 1869: 54-5, Fig. 1; R.A. Smith 1905a: 137, Fig. 125; Craw 1924: 146, 148, Fig. 4. no. 5; Leeds 1933a: 57-8; Brailsford 1953: 70, Pl. XXII.7.

476A: Weston (near Bath), Somerset

Spoon / N.M.A.S.: FB 4 / Fig. 206

L 112; max. W 65. Cast bronze; slightly damaged oval bowl, circular head, and a pair of small wings at the junction of the head and bowl. Running round the obverse face of the bowl close to its edge is an incised line; also incised on the bowl is a cross whose four arms meet at the corners of a concave-sided square. The wings have incised ornament on the obverse, while the head has concentric groove and ridge mouldings and a central boss on the obverse and false-relief curvilinear ornament on the reverse. The outermost groove on the obverse has a series of dot-impressions punched into it. The ornament on the reverse was made by cambering the surface of the metal by paring it down.

Chance find in quarrying in 1866; exact findspot not recorded. Found with No. 488B.

Way 1869: 60-2, Fig. 8; Craw 1924: 149, Fig. 4. no. 10; Leeds 1933a: 57, 58, Fig. 23a, right; C. Fox 1958: 36-7, 111, Fig. 22, right; Jope 1961b: 78.

476B: Weston (near Bath), Somerset

Spoon / N.M.A.S.: FB 3 / Fig. 206

L 111; max. W 67. Bronze, cast in the same mould as U 10, and differing only in the following respects: the bowl is plain, but originally had a near-circular notch pierced through it on the sinister edge (the upper curve of this notch is preserved where a section of the bowl is missing); there is no incised work on the bowl; the wings are plain; the character of the ornament on the reverse of the head is different; the outermost groove on the obverse of the head has a rocked scorpor line along it.

Chance find in quarrying in 1866; exact findspot not recorded. Found with No. 488A.

Way 1869: 60-2, Figs. 7 and 8, bottom left; Craw 1924: 149, Fig. 4, no. 9; Leeds 1933a, 57, 58, Fig. 23a, left; C. Fox 1958: 36-7, 111, Fig. 22, left; Joze 1961b: 78.

WEIGHING - DEVICES AND WEIGHTS

477A: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

Weight / C.E.M. / Fig. 207

D 24. Flat-faced and convex-sided cast bronze disc with two punch-marks on one face. The piece weighs 596 grains.

Found in the filling of site A4 in Area A of region 3 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39, and assigned to Period IV of the site's occupation (dated to 49 - 61 A.D.).

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 332-3, Pl. C.1.

477B: Colchester, Essex (TL (52) 985256)

Weight / C.E.M. / Fig. 207

D. 32. Flat-faced and convex-sided cast bronze disc with five punch-marks on one face. It weighs 1957 grains.

Found in a burnt layer to the east of the filling of site A4 in Area A of region 3 of the Colchester Excavation Committee's excavations on the Sheepen Farm site in 1930-39, and assigned to Period IV of the site's occupation (dated to 49 - 61 A.D.).

Hawkes and Hull 1947: 332-3, Pl. C.2.

478A: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Steelyard / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.222a / Fig. 208

L 275. A bronze bar of rectangular section with a separately made enamelled bronze terminal at the end of the beam. The beam has two scales, marked on opposite faces with ten and one gradations respectively. The fulcra of these scales are at respectively 40 and 22.5 mm from the sinister end. At each of the fulcra there is a circular projection; the yard was suspended by chains of bronze links at these points. The links are circular, each 5 mm D and made of wire of 1.6 - 1.85 mm D section bent round into a ring. Of the former chain three links survive; but the latter is complete, with seven links and a terminal of omega-shape. The terminal at the sinister end of the yard has a band of incised crosses bordered by straight lines, and a T-shaped opening with a bronze wire ring threaded through it. The pan (No. 478B) was suspended from this ring. Another bronze wire ring is threaded onto the beam of the yard; the weight (No. 478C) was suspended from this ring. The separately made terminal at the dexter end has an incised rosette design framed by a band of crosses on the end face; around it is a double crimped rib motif reserved against a field of red enamel. This was effected by cutting three grooves into the metal, and punching apart the two false relief ribs at 1.5 to 2 mm centres with a centre-punch of 1 mm D; the grooves were then filled with red enamel paste which was heated until it fused.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 157, Pl. XVI, No. 3.

478B: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Steelyard-pan / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.222b / Fig. 208

D 102; 18 deep. Cast bronze disc of concavo-convex section badly cracked at one point and with a triangular hole. There are three evenly-spaced circular perforations placed just inside the rim. Through each of them was originally threaded an 8 mm D ring of bronze wire of 1.82-1.97 mm D section, from which the pan was suspended; one of the rings is now missing. The rim has two parallel shallow grooves around it, the intermediate rib having been obliquely nicked at 0.5 - 1 mm intervals with a 2 mm - edged tracer.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 157, Pl. XVI. No. 3.

478C: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

Steelyard-weight / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.222a / Fig. 208

D 38; H 35.5. Hollow cast bronze dome (broken into four pieces in antiquity) with a flat base and small loop at the top by which it was suspended. Running around the weight, from 3 to 4.5 mm below the loop, and defined either side by an engraved line, is a transversely nicked rib. Below this is a now openwork frieze, originally filled with red enamel, of four triangles alternating with four discs. The enamel, now mostly missing, has turned green owing to oxidisation of its copper colouring. In the base is an openwork triskele likewise originally filled with enamel. All of the enamel cells are bordered by incised lines.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

R.A. Smith 1909b: 157, Pl. XVI. No. 3.

478D: Santon, Norfolk (TL (52) 837873)

?Balance-beam / C.U.M.A.E.: 1897.227 / Fig. 207

L 79. Forged bronze rod with rounded areas flattened out in the middle and at either end. Possibly an unfinished balance-beam.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 138A.

Unpublished.

479: Seven Sisters, Dylais Higher, Glamorgan (SN (22) 815074)

Weight / N.M.W.: 04.149 / Fig. 207

D 44; T 29. Flat-faced and convex-sided cast bronze disc with the numeral I punched into one face. It weighs 4,770 grains.

For details of discovery etc., see note to No. 85.

J.R. Allen 1905: 138, Fig. 23; R.A. Smith 1905b: 189 (with Fig.), 190, 192, 193, 195; Bulleid and Gray 1911: 246-7; Grimes 1951: 224, no. 694.149, Fig. 40.18; D.F. Allen 1961: 302.

480: Snettisham, Norfolk (TF (53) 681349)

Balance-pan / N.C.M.: 75.949 / Fig. 207

D 76. Sheet bronze disc (about ½ mm thick) with three peripheral perforations; in one of them a figure-of-eight attachment is held in position with a rivet. The rivet passes through one of the rings of the attachment; the other ring projects beyond the edge of the disc. The pan was suspended from these figure-of-eight attachments (of which there must originally have been three). An incised line runs around the disc close to the edge. The disc was twice folded in antiquity, ready for remelting.

Found on Ken Hill in 1948 in Hoard B/C of the 'Snettisham Treasure'.

R.R. Clarke 1954: 57, no. 4, Fig. 8, Pl. XIII.lower.4.

481: South Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (ST (31) 628252)

Weight / C.R.C.: K(1970) 17 / Fig. 207

D 19; T 3. Cast bronze disc with two punched dots on one face. It weighs 116.21 grains.

Found in the 1967 season of excavations at the south-west gateway (Site K) of the hillfort in feature 005 which is dated to post-medieval times.

L. Alcock: pers. comm.

482: Verulamium, St Albans, Hertfordshire

Balance / Verulamium Museum / Fig. 207

L 278. Incomplete bronze balance with a central suspension loop, and part of one of the end-loops from which the pans were suspended. The other end is broken off. Original length probably about 300 mm.

From R.E.M. and T.V. Wheeler's excavations of pre-Roman Verulamium, in the secondary filling of the eastern ditch of enclosure A together with brooches and pottery dated by the excavators to circa A.D. 5 - 35.

Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 176, Fig. 24.5.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S O B J E C T S

483: Abington Pigotts, Cambridgeshire (TL (52) 301451)

Ring / C.U.M.A.E.; 51.315A / Fig. 209

D 22. Cast bronze ring, thicker on one side than on the other, with cast relief ornament. The internal diameter is 11 mm.

Found between 1879 and 1884 in digging for coprolite on Bellus Hill; the precise context of the ring was not recorded. Other finds from the site indicate that it was occupied throughout the pre-Roman Iron Age.

C. Fox 1925a: 214, Fig. 1D; A. Fox, Radford, Rogers and Shorter 1954: 44.

484: The Breiddin, Criggion, Montgomeryshire

Ring / C.R. Musson, p.p. Dept of Environment / Fig. 209

32.5 x 29; internal D 13. Cast bronze ring, thicker on one side than on the other, with cast low relief ornament, sharpened up, and with one or two details added, after casting.

Found in 1970 in excavations for the Dept of Environment; stratigraphical context uncertain.

C.R. Musson: pers. comm.

485: Chelmsford, Essex (TL (52) 7006)

Roundel / Chelmsford and Essex Museum / Fig. 210

D 34. Very severely corroded bronze disc with a central projecting ring and spigot-hole on reverse and champlevé ornament on the obverse. A triskele bordered with incised lines has a blue glass disc let into each of its three finials, and is reserved against a field of red enamel. A separately made ring is let into a groove around the rim of the disc.

Found in excavations within the area of Roman CAESAROMAGVS; stratigraphical context uncertain, but possibly from a mid-first century A.D. level.

W.J. Rodwell: pers. comm.

486: Duston, Northamptonshire (SP (42) 730605?)

?Handle / Northampton Central Museum / Fig. 210

26 by 34. Cast bronze with false relief design, perhaps tooled down after casting, on the obverse. At the back there is a circular recess with a central indentation. Although there is now no sign of breakage, it is possible that the piece once formed part of a larger object that has broken off along the concave edge.

Possibly from the late pre-Roman Iron Age cemetery at Weedon Road.

Unpublished.

487: Rhostryfan, Llanwnda, Caernarvonshire

Ornamental plate / N.M.W.: 22.88/7 / Fig. 210

61 by 30. Fragment of a cast bronze ornamental plate of unknown function. The piece is embellished with curvilinear relief ornament on one face; the back is flat. There were at least two, possibly three, holes for the attachment of studs or rivets.

Found in H. Williams' excavations of 1921-2 on the site of a small settlement that dates at least to the Roman period. From a circular stone house within a quadrangular enclosure.

Williams 1923: 93-4, Fig. 4; Grimes 1951: 125, 223.

488: Unknown provenance

Ornamental roundel / A.M.: N.C.448 / Fig. 210

82 by 77; max. T 5.25. Cast bronze openwork roundel, now incomplete but originally probably pointed at either end. The triskelar modelling is identical on each face. There are three circular settings, each provided with a central hole, for the attachment of three ornamental studs to each face.

Nothing is known of the piece's pedigree.

Leeds 1933a: 56; C. Fox 1947b; 1958: 121-2, Fig. 75, Pl. 69a.

Appendix I: Axle diameters and linchpin-shank lengths

1. Inner diameters of naves

a. British pre-Roman Iron Age

Glastonbury X 63 (Bulleid and Gray 1911: 337-40, Fig. 112)	75 mm
Glastonbury X 43 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 328, Fig. 99)	95 mm
Holme Pierrepont (MacCormick <u>et al.</u> 1969: 23-4, Fig. 5)	75 mm

b. Continental pre-Roman

Hohmichele (Riek 1962: Taf. 3.28)	72 mm
Stade: wheel 1 (Jacob-Friesen 1927)	68 mm

c. Romano-British

Bar Hill (MacDonald and Park 1906: 92-8, Fig. 34)	95 mm
Newstead: Pit XXIII (Curle 1911: 292-4, Pl. LXIX.2)	75 mm
Ryton (Piggott 1949a)	<u>c.</u> 107 mm

2. Axle openings in metal nave-terminals

Tumulus de Grandvillars, Terr. de Belfort (Joffroy 1957: Fig. 11.4-6)	<u>c.</u> 52 mm
Tumulus de la Butte, S. Colombe, Côte-d'Or (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 17.2) <u>c.</u>	50 mm
Tumulus de la Garenne, S. Colombe, Côte-d'Or (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 15.1)	<u>c.</u> 38 mm
Tumulus de la Motte, Apremont, Haute-Saône (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 8.8, 11)	<u>c.</u> 61 mm
Tumulus du Fourneau, Veuxhaulles, Côte-d'Or (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 71.5)	<u>c.</u> 51 mm
Tumulus du Fourré, Saraz, Doubs (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 1.4, 5)	65 mm

3. Internal diameters of metal axle-mounts

Karlich (Günther 1934: 10, Abb. 5, Taf. 2.4,5)	<u>c.</u> 52 mm
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4. Linchpin-shank lengths (= distance between terminals)

a. British pre-Roman Iron Age

Arras 1 (Stead 1965a: Fig. 15.1)	more than 64 mm
Beechamwell (No. 109)	49 mm
Bigbury (No. 110)	48 mm
Bigbury (No. 111)	52 mm
King's Langley (No. 108)	56 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach (No. 112)	55 mm
Middleton (Mortimer 1905: 360, Fig. 1022)	60 mm
Owslebury (No. 113)	45 mm
Stanwick 75 (MacGregor 1962: no. 75)	<u>c.</u> 82 mm
Stanwick 79 (<u>Ibid.</u> : no. 79)	<u>c.</u> 75 mm
Trevelgue (No. 114)	48 mm
Wiggington (No. 115)	47 mm
Unknown provenance (No. 116)	53 mm

b. Continental pre-Roman Iron Age

Grabenstetten (Jacobsthal 1944: no. 160)	45 mm
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Appendix II: Nave and nave-bond diameters

1. Diameters of naves at their noses (outer ends)

a. British pre-Roman Iron Age

Glastonbury X 43 (Bulleid and Gray 1911: 328, Fig. 99)	135 mm
X 59 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 336, Fig. 110)	152 mm
X 63 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 337-40, Fig. 112)	138 mm
Holme Pierrepont (MacCormick <u>et al.</u> 1969: 23-4, Fig. 5)	160 mm

b. Romano-British

Bar Hill (MacDonald and Park 1906: 92-8, Fig. 34)	159 mm
Newstead: Pit XXIII (Curle 1911: 292-4, Pl. LXIX.2)	149 mm
Ryton (Piggott 1949a)	159 mm

2. Internal diameters of nave-bonds

a. British pre-Roman Iron Age

Arras 1 (Stead 1965a: 89)	<u>c.</u> 127 mm
Arras 2 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 90)	just over 127 mm
Arras 28 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 91)	(distorted) 119-132 mm
Beverley (<u>Ibid.</u> : 91)	<u>c.</u> 127 mm
Danes Graves 43 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 92-3)	127 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach (No. 140)	<u>c.</u> 127 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach (No. 141)	<u>c.</u> 122 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach (No. 142)	122 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach (No. 143)	<u>c.</u> 127 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach 125 (C. Fox 1947a: no. 125)	152-7 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach 126 (<u>Ibid.</u> : no. 126)	<u>c.</u> 143 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach 127 (<u>Ibid.</u> : no. 127)	<u>c.</u> 143 mm
Polden Hills (No. 144)	130 mm
Santon (No. 145)	<u>c.</u> 128 mm
Santon (No. 146)	137 mm
Santon (No. 147)	138 mm
Read's Cavern (No. 148)	<u>c.</u> 124 mm

b. Continental pre-Roman Iron Age

Dejbjerg (Klindt-Jensen 1950: Fig. 60)	<u>c.</u> 100 mm
Hohmichele: Grab VI (Riek 1962:	<u>c.</u> 100 mm
Husby (Raddatz 1967: 14, 33, Taf. 6)	125 mm
Kappel 10 (Fischer 1959: 24, Taf. 6.10)	110 mm
Kappel 11 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 24, Taf. 7.11)	110-6 mm
Kappel 12 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 24, Taf. 7.12)	113-5 mm
Kappel 13 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 24, Taf. 7.13)	112 mm
Kappel 14 (<u>Ibid.</u> : 24-5, Taf. 7.14)	112 mm
Tumulus de Grandvillars, Terr. de Belfort (Joffroy 1957: Fig. 11.4-6)	<u>c.</u> 102 mm
Tumulus de la Butte, S. Colombe, Cote-d'Or (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 17.2)	<u>c.</u> 120 mm
Tumulus de la Garenne, S. Colombe, Côte-d'Or (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 15.1)	<u>c.</u> 96 mm
Tumulus de la Motte, Apremont, Haute-Saône (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 8.8, 11)	<u>c.</u> 132 mm
Tumulus du Fourneau, Veuxhailles, Cote-d'Or (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 71.5)	<u>c.</u> 112 mm
Tumulus du Fourré, Saraz, Doubs (<u>Ibid.</u> : Fig. 1.4, 5)	115 mm

3. Minimum nave-nose diameters

These are indicated by the wear-facets on the terminals of linchpins. The maximum distance of the wear-facet on a terminal from the end of the shank (= n mm), when doubled (=2n mm) and added to the length of the shank, gives a minimum measurement for the diameter of the nave-nose against which the terminals of the linchpin chafed. The following measurements, therefore, indicate the minimum nave-nose diameters of the vehicles to which the linchpins were attached:

Beechamwell (No. 109)	103 mm
King's Langley (No. 108)	80 mm
Llyn Cerrig Bach (No. 112)	102 mm
Owslebury (No. 113)	113 mm
Wiggington (No. 115)	105 mm
Unknown provenance (No. 116)	125 mm

Appendix III: Concordance of coin-chronologies for the San
Bernardo cemetery, Ornavasso

The data are derived from Moberg 1951 and M.H. Crawford 1969a. The
coin-identifications are those of Bianchetti (1895).

Abbreviations: Den. - denarius; Q. - quinarius; t.p.q. - terminus post
quem; c - circa. Dates are B.C.

Grave No.	Coin-type	Coin-datings		New t.p.q. for grave; Grueber's in ()
		Grueber	Crawford	
1.	Den.-T. Cloulius Den.-C.Minucius Augurinus	c101 124-103	c150-c125 c150-c125	c125 (c101)
2.	Q. vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
3.	Den.-Sex.Pompeius Fostulus Den.-L.Antestius Gragulus Q. vict.: no symbol	150-125 124-103 -	- c150-c125 -	c125 (103)
4.	Den.-Q.Fabeus Labeo Q. vict. with L	102-100 (240-207)	early in c124-92 c211-208	before 100 (100)
5.	Q. vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
6.	Den.-Q.Minucius Rufus Den.-?M.Baebius Tempilus Q. vict.: no symbol	150-125 150-125 -	early in c124-92 c150-c125 -	before 100 (125)
7.	Den.-Q.Fabeus Labeo Den.-M.Baebius Q.f. Tampilus Q. vict.: no symbol	102-100 150-125 -	earliest in c124-92 c150-c125 -	before 100 (100)
8.	Den.-M.Papirius Carbo Q. vict.: no symbol Q. vict. - 'MP'	150-125 - c217	early in c124-92 - c211-208	before 100 (125)
10.	Den.-Q.Caecilius Metellus Q. vict.: no symbol	124-103 -	before 92 -	before 92 (103)
11.	Den.-C.Antestius Labeo Den.-C.Remius Q. vict.: no symbol	172-151 150-125 -	208-c150 c150-c125 -	c125 (125)
14.	Den.-M.Vargunteius vict.: no symbol	c102 -	c150-c125 -	c125 (c102)
15.	3 Gaulish silver coins	-	-	-
16.	Q. vict.: no symbol	-	-	-

Grave No.	Coin-type	Coin-datings		New t.p.q. for grave; Grueber's in ()
		Grueber	Crawford	
17.	Den.-Q. Marcius As -C. Fonteius	124-103 c91	c150-c125 c124-92	92 (c91)
18.	As - with pentagram	-	(211-208)	208
24.	Q. -M. Porcius Cato	c90	91-83/2	82 (c90)
28.	Q. vict.: no symbol As - wolf, Romulus, Remus	- 217-197	- -	- (197)
31.	Den. - M. Aurelius Scaurus Q. - Q. Titius	c92 c87	c124-92 91-83/2	82 (c87)
33.	Q. vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
34.	Den. - C. Numitorius	124-103	c150-c125	c125 (103)
37.	Vict.: no symbol As - pigeon symbol	- -	- -	-
49.	2 Gaulish potins	-	-	-
56.	Vict.: with Q symbol Vict.: no symbol	(229-) -	211-208 -	208 (229-)
62.	Q. vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
69.	Den. -M. Volteius M.f. Vict.: no symbol	c78 -	78-70/69 -	69 (e78)
76.	Vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
82.	Den.-L. Porcius Licinus Vict.: no symbol	c92 -	c124-92 -	92 (c92)
87.	Vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
88.	Vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
105.	Den.-P. Maenius Antiacus (M.f.)	124-103	c150-c125	c125 (103)
114.	Vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
117.	As - L. Sanfeius	172-151	208-c150	c150 (151)
127-8.	Den. - P. Aelius Paetus Den. - C. Iunius C.f.	150-125 172-151	c150-c125 208-c150	c125 (125)
130.	Den. - C. Maianius	172-151	208-c150	c150 (151)

Grave No.	Coin-type	Coin-datings		New t.p.q. for grave; Grueber's in ()
		Grueber	Crawford	
136.	Den.-C. Plutius Q. vict.: no symbol As - Valerius	150-125 - 196-173	c124-92 - 208-c150	92 (125)
137.	As - L. Aemilius Paullus (L.A.P. is not listed in Crawford, although Paullus (Aemilius) Lepidus is; C. dates P. (A.) L.'s coins to 69-59)	193-173	? 69-59	? 59 (173)
138.	Q. vict.: no symbol As - Matienus	- 196-173	- 208-c150	c150 (173)
140.	As - Papirius Turdus	172-151	208-c150	c150 (151)
154.	Den.- Cn. Lucretius Trio As - C. Antestius Labeo	150-125 172-151	c150-c125 208-c150	c125 (125)
155.	Vict.: no symbol	-	-	-
157.	Vict. with pentagram	-	211-208	208 (-)
161.	Den.- C. Porcius Cato Vict.: no symbol As - M. Atilius Sarranus	150-125 - 172-151	c124-92 - 208-c150	92 (125)
164.	As - A. Caecilius	172-151	208-c150	c150 (151)
165.	Den.- C. Plutius As - C. Maianus	150-125 172-151	c124-92 208-c150	92 (125)

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

Note on periodical abbreviations

Whereas the titles of periodicals published outside the British Isles are given in full in the bibliography, the titles of those published in Britain and Ireland have been abbreviated in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Council for British Archaeology in its British Archaeological Abstracts; these abbreviations are based on the American Standards Association List, Z39, 5-1963 (revised and enlarged, 1966).

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